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MAJORITY OF M.Ps. VOTE APPROVAL OF NOTE TO GERMANY

Hold It Absolutely Necessary China Should Follow America in Crisis

NEAR TO BREACH

Expecting Protest to be Ignored, Make Ready To Sever Relations

DR. YEN EXPELLED?

Chinese Press Hears Minister To Berlin Told To Leave Country

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 11.—The action taken by the Foreign Minister has been approved by a majority in Parliament as it is considered absolutely necessary for China to follow America in the submarine crisis. Germany will probably ignore China's protest, handed to the German Minister on the 9th. The Government is making preparations to break off diplomatic relations with Austria and Germany.

Peking Approves Protest
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 12.—With the exception of a small number of people who are German-trained or educated, all circles approve the action of the Government to Germany, which it is considered, will raise the diplomatic standing of China and mark the beginning of a new era among the nations. Parliament almost solidly supports the Government and it is noteworthy that the two great opposing parties, the Chinputang and the Kuomintang, show absolute unanimity on this question.

According to the Chinese newspapers, the majority of the replies from the provinces, sent in response to the invitation issued by the Government asking them to express their views on the diplomatic crisis, favored the maintenance of neutrality. These include a message from Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, whose telegram arrived only on Sunday.

Nevertheless, it is pointed out that, when the situation and the real meaning of the Government's action is understood, the support of the provincial authorities may be relied upon. Admiral Sah Chen-ping has been ordered southward, ostensibly to inspect the naval squadron at Shanghai, but it is believed that his mission is connected with the German merchantmen lying in the southern port.

Today, being the anniversary of the union of the North and South, after the First Revolution, was observed as a national holiday. The President received the members of the Cabinet and other high officials.

Oppose Hasty Action
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, February 12.—At a secret meeting of the Upper House, on Saturday, the Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, reported about China's Note to Germany. Almost all the members of the Senate spoke against this hasty step of the Government and expressed their indignation that the Government did not inform Parliament beforehand about the step it intended to take. The Premier promised to do so, in case—which, however, was not to be expected—China should really sever relations with Germany.

At a secret meeting of the Lower House, the Premier made the same report as in the Upper House and also the same declaration with regard to future proceedings.

The French Minister, M. Conty, who has returned from Paris, will be received this afternoon by President Li Yuan-hung.

The festivities planned for today, on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic,

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Leading Figure In New World Crisis

WM J. STONE.

Senator William J. Stone is Chairman of the United States Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, in which capacity he is in constant consultation with President Wilson and the State Department.

Holland Will Hold Berlin Responsible For All Ships Lost

Chile and Switzerland Associated in Protest; Greece Says She Cannot Act

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 10.—A White Book is issued containing correspondence which has passed between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian and German Ministers. The former protests in very strong terms against Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare and states that responsibility for the loss of Dutch ships and lives will fall on Germany.

The Dutch Minister at Berlin will protect the interests of British nationals.

London, February 10.—Chile, in reply to the German Note announcing ruthless submarine warfare, refuses to acquiesce with the German measures, because they are opposed to the ancient privileges of non-combatants and mean a deviation from the strict neutrality maintained by Chile. Chile, accordingly, holds herself at liberty to claim respect for all her rights in the case of a German violation of them.

Athens, February 11.—The Greek reply to President Wilson affirms that Greece itself has drawn the attention of Germany to the grave consequences of submarine warfare, but, in view of the present conditions in Greece, the Greek Government cannot contemplate concerted action for the protection of neutral shipping.

Berne, February 11.—The Swiss Federal Council, in a note to the United States, concerning German submarine warfare, again emphasises its determination to defend the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland, which would be certain to become a theater of the war immediately it departed from its neutrality and, therefore, has confined

(Continued on Page 2)

American Merchantmen Put Up Challenge to Germany's Latest Submarine Threats

Ignore Restrictions and Sail Unarmed; Peru Protests At Misuse of French Flag in Spanish Waters

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 11.—The cargo-steamers Orleans and Rochester sailed on Saturday for the war-zone, not painted as prescribed in the German Note, but with "U. S. A." painted in huge letters on their sides. The owners announce that they rely on the right of American vessels to traverse the seas.

Both vessels are unarmed and will not resist attacks. The crews are mostly Americans and their destination is Bordeaux.

The American Line announce that their ships will not sail unless the Government provides convoys or guns and gunners.

Protest from Peru

London, February 10.—A wireless message from Berlin states that Peru has protested against a German submarine, flying the French flag, in Spanish territorial waters, outside the war-zone, sinking the Peruvian sailing-ship Lorton, which Peru states is an unjustifiable offence and demands an indemnity, damages and the punishment of the authors of the outrage.

Experts reckon the average rate at which vessels have been sunk since the new German submarine campaign at 81,000 tons a day, as compared with 12,000 tons a day previously. This is not nearly so bad as the Germans hoped and the enemy have not done enough for their purpose.

If the sequel goes as the first week suggests, the Allies will undoubtedly pull through all right. They emphasise that the present super-frightfulness can only be maintained for a week or two longer, while an increase in the British preventive measures can be expected.

Liner Mantola Torpedoed

The British India liner Mantola has been torpedoed. All the passengers were saved. Seven Lascars are missing.

One hundred Lascar survivors of the crew of the Mantola, who arrived in London, today, still clung to their life-belts. Some of the survivors spent six hours in the boats before they were picked up.

The doctor of the Mantola, who was the only American on board, interviewed by a London representative of the Associated Press of America, said that the vessel was outward bound for Calcutta with 19 passengers and 165 crew, the latter mostly Lascars. At 1.40 on Thursday afternoon, when the Mantola was 180 miles from the Fastnet Rock, there was a violent explosion, which killed seven Lascars and shook the ship from end to end.

Shell Sinking Ship

Excellent order was maintained on board and everyone immediately got into the boats, except the Captain, Chief Engineer and wireless operator, who remained on board and repaired the wireless apparatus, after working on it for one and a half hours and then sent out distress calls. Almost immediately, the enemy submarine, which had evidently been lying hidden by the haze, a couple of miles away, began to shell the Mantola, simultaneously coming towards her at full speed.

Some of the shrapnel shells burst above the vessel and around her boats, which rowed off, but nobody was hurt. The submarine was now plainly visible. A passenger in the doctor's boat recorded 47 shells being fired.

When the enemy submarine was 200 to 300 yards off the Mantola, an unknown vessel loomed up on the horizon and the submarine submerged and disappeared. The new arrival proved to be the British ship Laburnam, which picked up the survivors. The Mantola sank that evening.

The Weekend Casualties

The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers Dauntless (2,137 tons), Hollinside (2,682 tons), Saxonian (4,855 tons), Turino and Vedamore (6,330 tons), the Norwegian steamer Songelv, the Swedish steamer Varing (2,107 tons) and six small craft, a total, including the s.s. California, of 32,000 tons.

A later list adds the British steamer Hanna Larsen (1,311 tons), the Norwegian steamers Ida, Odin (1,045 tons) and Solbakken, the Spanish steamer Nueva Montana and a Norwegian barque and a Dutch trawler, an additional total tonnage of 10,000.

Six of the crew of the s.s. Dauntless have been landed, of whom two have died and four are in hospital.

Two more victims of the sinking of the s.s. Vedamore have died from the effects of ten hours' exposure in open boats.

The danger of rescuing victims of vessels sunk by German submarines is illustrated by the evidence given at an inquest, when the Chief Officer of the s.s. Saint Ninian said that he had picked up the crew of the s.s. Corsican Prince, which was sinking a mile ahead of the s.s. Saint Ninian and, while returning to his ship, saw the periscope of a submarine, which sank the Saint Ninian. The latter vessel went down in three minutes and fourteen of the crew were drowned.

27 Spanish Ships Sunk

Madrid, February 10.—Twenty-seven Spanish vessels, with a total tonnage of 79,070 and a value of £2,800,000 sterling, have been sunk during the war.

A trawler has picked up a boat with three Englishmen and an American negro, being part of the crew of the torpedoed s.s. Dauntless. The men had been without food for five days and their condition was terrible. They have had to be taken to hospital.

Entente Suspicious Of Greek Reservists

Believed to Be Concealing Weapons; Conduct Is Bar To Raising Blockade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, February 11.—The stumbling-block to raising the blockade is the Allies' suspicion that the Reservists are concealing arms.

Henry Ford's Peace Bureaux Dissolved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 10.—Henry Ford has dissolved his peace bureaux in five neutral countries.

300 SUBMARINES FOR U.S.A.

Tokio, February 11.—A cable from the United States reports that the Committee of the Lower House has proposed to build 300 submarines but so far the matter has not been discussed.

Pittsburg Machine Shop is Burnt Out

Lately Munitions-Works; Government Will Investigate Circumstances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Pittsburg, February 11.—Damage to the extent of £4,000 (?) has been done by a fire in the machine-shop of the largest railway-signal factory in the United States, which was recently a munitions-works. The Government has promised an investigation.

CABINET CONFIRMATION GIVEN OPIUM CONTRACT

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, February 11.—The agreement concluded between Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and the Shanghai Opium Combine, for the purchase of the remaining stock, by Treasury bonds, was passed by the Cabinet, today. The opium trade will thus be entirely stamped out after March 31 this year.

In The Fire Signal Trench

This is one of the foremost trenches of the French lines in the Balkans. It is the duty of the French soldier shown in the photograph to fire signal rockets at night. His exposed position offers a ready target for the enemy.

U.S. STEEL CORPORATION BEATS GERMAN OUTPUT

Says Its Annual Capacity For War-Material Is Third Greater

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 10.—The United States Steel Corporation announces that its annual capacity for war-material is a third greater than Germany's total output.

300 German Officers To Stir Up Mexicans

Intend More Trouble for U.S.; Berlin Orders Consuls To South America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 11.—The Providence Journal says that three hundred German officers are en route to Mexico City, to foment a rising against the United States.

Washington, February 10.—It is reported that a number of German Consuls in the United States have received instructions from Berlin to go to Central and South America, instead of accompanying Count Bernstorff to Germany.

WU TAI-CHOW ON TRIAL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, February 12.—Despite the efforts of a number of prominent political leaders to obtain his release, Wu Tai-chow, the Shantung revolutionary leader, has been handed over to the Military Court.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.M.S. Monteagle.... Feb. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M.S. Monteagle.... Feb. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 16
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Mar. 1
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela.. Mar. 4

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25

Mails to Arrive:—
The Canadian mail of January 25 is due here today. Left Kobe at 7 p.m. on February 8, per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia.

The American mail is due here on or about February 17, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

TURKS LOSE POSITION TOWNSHEND CLUNG TO

Capture of Liquorice Factory Gains British Nearly Mile On 6,000 Yds. Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia yesterday reported: The positions gained on the 5th have been consolidated. Our artillery, on several occasions, has bombarded the liquorice factory, which is strongly held by the enemy.

Despite two counter-attacks, we have secured and consolidated a portion of the enemy's new front line, west of the Hai. Further westwards, we have secured and consolidated trenches on a frontage of 1,200 yards.

An official despatch today reported: We assaulted and gained possession of the liquorice factory and 500 yards of trenches. General Townshend held this factory throughout the siege of Kut.

As the result of these operations, we occupied a new line, with a front of 6,000 yards and pushed back the enemy a depth of from eight hundred to twelve hundred yards.

'War Loan Day' To Swell Fight Funds

100,000 Meetings in Britain; Captured German Guns Used as Advertisement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—Yesterday was "war loan day" and a hundred thousand meetings were held throughout the country, including demonstrations at the Royal Exchange and Trafalgar Square, where, besides a gigantic loan advertisement, eight captured German guns were exhibited. The takings at the cinemas for three days next week will be assigned to the loan. Sixty-two million war savings certificates have been sold this year.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Leeds, yesterday, said that it is not yet possible to state the extent of the success of the war loan, but he could say today that it would not be a failure.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 43.7 and the minimum 24.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 44.4 and 28.9.

GERMANY SUGGESTS U.S. SHOULD CONFER TO AVOID CONFLICT

On Verge of War, Says Lansing; Will Prevent It If Honorably Possible

MR. WILSON'S WAY

Won't Make Declaration, But 'Use Means Deemed Necessary for Protection'

GERARD IS FREED

With 114 Americans, Ambassador Leaves Berlin For Switzerland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 10.—It is understood that Germany has addressed a communication to the United States, suggesting a discussion, with a view to avoiding war.

President Wilson has ordered the release of the crews of German ships lying in American harbors. He announces that, in the event of war, the property of Germans will not be seized.

4,700 Austrians and Germans in New York have applied for American citizenship in the past four days.

All American Consuls, members of the Red Cross and other Americans engaged in relief work have been ordered to assemble at Munich, to proceed to Berne.

Hope to Avert War

Washington, February 11.—Secretary of State Lansing, in a speech, today, said: "We are near the verge of war, but we still hope we may be spared that terrible calamity. It is the wish and endeavor of the Government to remain at peace with all the world, if it can do so honorably."

In the event of the Germans compelling the United States to use force, it is learned authoritatively that President Wilson will again go before Congress and will not ask for a declaration of war, but will follow literally the words of his recent address to the Senate and request authority to use the means deemed necessary to protect American seamen and people. While the details of plans have not been discussed, it is known that the arming and convoying of merchantmen are being considered.

Debate Compulsory Service

The Universal Military Training Bill has been reported to the Senate. It applies compulsion to men between the ages of 19 and 26.

Mr. Lansing declares that the statement made by the German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Stumm, is untrue. Every facility has been given to Count Bernstorff.

Gerard Leaves Berlin

Amsterdam, February 11.—Mr. James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, the staff of the Embassy and a number of American residents in Germany, the whole party totalling 115, left Berlin, yesterday evening, for Switzerland, in a special train. A representative of the Foreign Office and other diplomats wished them farewell.

The Cologne Gazette stated that a number of private Americans and American newspaper correspondents would leave on Ambassador Gerard's train, but the representatives of the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News, New York World and Hearst's papers intend to remain in Germany.

'Same Battle as Lincoln's'

London, February 10.—In a message to the New York Times, on the Lincoln Anniversary, Mr. Lloyd George welcomes the latest proof that Americans are realising that the Allies are fighting the same battle as Lincoln in 1861. "We only realised in August, 1914, that either the machine controlling the destinies of Germany would destroy the liberty of Europe, or the people of Europe must defeat its purpose by the supreme sacrifice of war. Our unity and freedom were again at stake. There can be no compromise in such a war, for liberty

is an issue which can only be decided by victory."

The Week's Summary

London, February 10.—Momentous events move slowly at first and the world still awaits the issue of the rupture of American diplomatic relations with Germany. The Americans are determined to avoid precipitance and will not move further till German atrocity compels.

Meanwhile, the United States is pressing forward gigantic preparations, in view of the possibility of war. The Allied countries applaud the magnificently strong attitude of the South American States in their emphatic endorsement of President Wilson's remonstrance with the would-be destroyers of civilisaton.

Spain shares the same view, but the Scandinavian countries, close within reach of the utterly unscrupulous oppressor and foul fighter, are cautious about owning adherence to the cause of right.

On the battle fronts, great events impend and the coming advance is already foreshadowed by the brilliant gains made by the British and French. Greece is apparently quiescent, but the blockade has not yet been raised. British gains also continue in Mesopotamia and Egypt, while in Rumania matters remain stationary.

At home, the whole population of the British Isles is now healthily concentrated on the problem of combining comfort and economy, while in the Central Empires no possibility exists of obtaining comfort at all and the whole energies of the populace are bent on securing an insufficient modicum of mere nourishment.

In contrast with the sanguinary food riots that now devastate German towns, was the State opening of Parliament in London by King George, who passed through enthusiastic crowds to deliver yet again, with unfaltering determination, Great Britain's message to all her sons and Dominions to press forward without flinching to the approaching final victory.

As for the German submarine campaign, this now rages with furious futility, the British Admiralty being no whit perturbed, in perfect confidence of their ability to deal effectively with these pests by new methods of which the outer world can know nothing, nor at all realise what quiet and deadly work is being done day by day against these lurking German dangers of the sea. The world sees announcements of ships sunk, but nothing about the vast majority that come safe as ever to port and nothing about the many submarines that pay the final penalty for their murderous adventure.

Holland Will Hold Berlin Responsible

(Continued from Page 1)

itself to protesting and taking every reservation against the German blockade, particularly in the event of the blockade appearing incompletely effective, or consigning Swiss nationals or property to destruction.

La Paz, February 11.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has handed the German Minister the reply of Bolivia to Germany's Note regarding unrestricted submarine warfare, which Bolivia denounces in the strongest terms, describing it as warfare without belligerency, because Germany claims to treat belligerently neutral merchantmen, while insisting that the latter adhere to neutrality. For these reasons, Bolivia identifies herself with the United States in demanding respect for the freedom to trade.

Russia Has Become A Land Of Cheap Money, High Prices

Lodgings, Food and Travel Cost Exorbi ant Prices---Prohibition in Petrograd---Inflatic n Of Cu rency a Big Factor

By E. J. Harrison

(*Editor Japan Advertiser*)

While never really a cheap country, judged by Anglo-Saxon or Far Eastern standards, Russia before the war was at least possible as a habitat for the foreigner of modest means. Take my own experience: When I first reached Petrograd I was able to rent a fairly large room in a central street for forty-five roubles a month, and my board did not come to more than as much again. True the room was on the sixth floor, there was no elevator, and I did not get much light, nevertheless the same room today would certainly cost at least twice as much, and board the same if not more.

On my arrival in Petrograd I might have had my choice of flats or rooms merely by scanning the advertising columns of the Novoe Vremya or by inserting an advertisement on my own account in that newspaper. I did, as a matter of fact, advertise for a room and received replies by the score. Then came the Polish debacle and Petrograd was swamped with refugees. It is roughly estimated that at least five hundred thousand souls were added to the former population, not to speak of the normal annual increase ranging between fifty and a hundred thousand. Nor were these people all paupers. On the contrary a considerable proportion consisted of well-to-do, even affluent persons quite ready and willing to pay big money for the satisfaction of their needs. It is therefore easy to understand what congestion must have been caused in almost all walks of life by this sudden and unforeseen tax upon the capital.

The Situation Changes

Soon the entire situation changed.

Offers of flats and rooms ceased to be advertised and only applications for the same took their place. The conditions were aggravated by the virtual cessation of all new building operations, so that the available accommodation, once appropriated, no new supply could be forthcoming to meet an undiminished d mand. Just as queues began to be formed for all sorts of edibles, so w re they observable for lodgings of all descriptions. I know where of I speak in this respect, because it wa by ill fortune to be candidate for householding responsibilities about this epoch. It was a strenuous time.

There were pertinent reasons why I should wish to change the status of a lodger for that of a flat tenant. With my wife and sister-in-law I had fallen into the clutches of an elderly married couple who, with honeyed promises or unheard-of *chic*-ness and *comme il faut*ness—two favorite Russianized watchwords—had lured us into two rooms at a hundred roubles a month. Ultimately the furniture of my room resolved itself into a bed, a wardrobe the door of which adhered to the rest of the structure by a thread; an "easy" chair, both arms of which promptly collapsed whenever one ventured to lean on them; a small table and cheap looking-glass.

An Archaeological Specimen

In response to my repeated requests for a washstand the landlady eventually rigged me up a contrivance which, in the interests of archaeology, I ought to have photographed. The foundation consisted of two of my trunks. Over these as a superstructure were imposed blocks of firewood and old planks and a broken slab of marble which originally belonged to a Russian "umivalnik," as a washstand is called. Sundry projecting nails in the planks were thoughtfully hammered to prevent disaster, a cheap enamel basin was placed upon the marble slab, and *voila!* There you were. Quite *chic* and *comme il faut*.

The internal situation played directly into the hands of our landlady who for several months preyed upon us with impunity. It was the painful consciousness of our plight that spurred me on to strenuous efforts. Daily I scanned eagerly the advertisement columns of the morning papers. Offers were few and far between, and when they did occur to answer them was not so simple a process as it might seem. Time and time again I rushed off at early morn to the address indicated only to find myself at the tag-end of a queue of applicants all prepared to give twice or thrice the rent demanded by the advertiser. As a rule these offers did not come from the original landlords, but from tenants anxious to transfer their premises. Not infrequently transfer was made contingent upon purchase of the furniture either wholly or in part, and of course this provision unsually narrowed down the list of candidates. But I never had any luck, though I got plenty of exercise and materially extended my vocabulary of Russian vituperation.

Unfinished Flats Rented

Flats were frequently rented long before the building itself was finished. Personally, when at length, through a combination of favorable circumstances I did at last succeed in backing a winner, I had to move into my flat at the coldest time of one of the severest winters Petrograd has ever experienced, when not even the windows in the hallway and on the landings had been glassed in, and with the staircase still destitute of a balustrade. For three small rooms, with a small bath-room, full extra, I had to pay ninty roubles a month. At a very conservative estimate firewood meant an additional expense of thirty roubles a month, or, say, 120 roubles for rent and fuel.

New houses are always damp. They are especially so in a country like Russia, where the walls are of such great thickness and contain so much mortar and plaster. Moreover our windows had been carelessly sealed, the result being that a layer of ice and frost formed over the inner panes, while moisture burst out through the walls and ceiling. When we stoked up, the ice and frost melted and fairly flooded the rooms. It was a cheerful and an exhilarating time. The wonder is that any of us escaped rheumatic fever. On the whole it was good training for trench life, which unfortunately in our case was thrown away.

An Expensive Electric Job

My electric cording cost me nearly two hundred roubles. I wanted a showerbath in my bath-room, and my landlord quoted me one hundred roubles for a job which in Japan would cost not more than ten or fifteen yen.

The Petrograd water was so bad that I could not drink it even when it was boiled. Instead had to buy a special spring water sold in 60-kopek bottles. The price of the bottle, however, was the smallest part of the expense, inasmuch as, the depot having suspended all deliveries, I had to pay an additional two roubles fifty kopeks for a cab each time the servant brought a bottle from the depot. Thus our drinking water alone came to about fifteen or twenty roubles a month.

When the sugar shortage first became acute, we were without this staple for about a month, until sugar cards were issued, and in the interval had to make shift with sweetmeats to sweeten our tea. Moreover, the increased demand for sweetmeats on this account quickly raised the price from few kopeks to a rouble for a small tin. I have spoken about the price of boots. Shortly before I left Petrograd I wanted to have a pair of boots merely re-soled. The price asked was fourteen roubles! A second-class seat in a suburban cinema cost eighty-five kopeks. A seat in the eighth row of the parquet of a second-class theater cost six roubles. A small box at the Mariinski Theater which before the war might have been had for twenty roubles rose to at least a hundred. The price of cabs doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, and as often as not cabmen would refuse to go beyond a certain zone at any price. Before the war one could get an excellent meal at Sokolov's or D'Albert's for ninety kopeks; today a vastly inferior one at the same places cost three roubles.

With High Cost of Travel

Even a railway ticket cannot be bought in the ordinary way, unless one can afford to wait sometimes a month for a vacant place in the train. Consequently most people prefer to pay ticket-scalpers huge commissions for a ticket. I paid an extra twenty-five roubles on my ticket to Vladivostok: otherwise I might still be literally cooling my heels in Petrograd. Trains run packed to the limit of their capacity. When I went to the Nizhni Novgorod Fair last summer I had to stand and sleep in the corridor of a second-class carriage together with many other unfortunates, since every couple was occupied.

For the poorer student class conditions are simply appalling. Many have had to spend nights in the open air, huddled together on park benches at the risk of freezing to death, or, is more lucky, in station waiting-rooms, in an atmosphere which would asphyxiate the average Britisher.

That the scarcity of food staples is being artificially stimulated. I am afraid there cannot be the smallest doubt. Here is a personal experience. I was in the habit of taking porridge for my lunch at the office and of course needed milk. I had therefore been in the habit of buying a bottle or a couple of bottles of milk daily at a dairy close by. One fine day I was told that there was no milk left. I tried the next morning at nine o'clock with the same result, and several times subsequently with no greater success. At length a bright idea struck me. I cautiously approach our head janitor—a quite imposing personage—and begged his co-operation. He gazed down at me somewhat contemptuously and asked, "Why, what can I do?"

"A lot," I replied, "if you want.

"If I do," he said, "I suppose you won't forget me?"

A Song Without Words

"Of course not," I answered, and with a sleight of hand movement born of long practice I slipped a "fiveski" into his acquisitive palm. This action itself was a song without words, the addition of which would have been in the nature of an attempt to guild the lily.

"Ten minutes later I spotted the janitor entering the courtyard with a bottle of milk under either arm.

"Here you are," he announced triumphantly.

"Good!" I exclaimed. "Where did you get them?"

"At So and So's," he replied, naming the shop where I had drawn blanks for several days running. I mentioned this fact to him, whereupon he smiled cunningly.

"That's all right," he said. "They hide 'em, but they cough 'em up for me."

After that I got my two bottles unfailingly every day till I left Petrograd, when I bequeathed my secret to my successor—but without charging commission. I am sadly behind the times.

The outer world in its innocence believes that Russia is a "dry" country. I believe Mr. Stephen Graham in The Times has told it so. Somehow I have come away with a different impression. True you can't simply toddle into a hotel, restaurant, or cafe, and order a bottle of strong drink as in the good old days. But where there's a will—and currency—there's usually a way in Russia. One way, to my own knowledge, is or till recently was this. You would sit down, summon the waiter, fix him with your glittering eye, and in a stern tone command.

"Bottle of kvas—special brand, white"—or red, as your thirsty fancy might dictate.

Substitutes for Vodka

The intelligent menial would softly murmur "Slushayus," which is the Muscovite equivalent for "Kashi-komarimashita," and hie him hence to do your bidding. As a reward for your enterprise you would find yourself a minute afterwards quaffing white or red wine, served in a Kvas decanter. Spirits are perhaps harder to obtain, and more expensive. The *sub rosa* market price of cognac is about thirty or forty roubles a bottle, though it naturally fluctuates. The less fastidious child of the people, the homy handed son of toil, the cabman, or the muzhik gladly drinks methylated spirits when he can get them. Furniture polish and eau de cologne are also patronized by epicures. Blindness frequently results from the reckless drinking of these substitutes for the old vodka. It will thus be seen that abolition of the latter has not proved an unmixed blessing, although a consensus of opinion seems to favor the conclusion that the repeal of the Monopoly has on the whole been vindicated as a measure of statesmanship. The peasant himself apparently thinks so, and after all he is the man chiefly to be considered in Russia. He frankly admits that if the vodka shops were restored he would repair to them as gladly as of old. Not being there he must perforce apply the money saved to other purposes and one consequence is a happier and less brutal village life.

Inflated Currency to Blame

It is the practice of Russian Finance Ministers to point to the increased value of State savings bank deposits as evidence of growing national prosperity. Personally I am inclined to think that this argument is largely fallacious. In the first place it loses sight of the fact that the purchasing power of monetary tokens today is at least three or four times lower than before the war. On this basis alone, therefore, the bank deposits are no safe criterion of greater wealth. Often, too, bank deposits represent the proceeds of the sale of part or whole of the husbandry by men summoned to the colors. In general the abnormal rise of deposits implies the withdrawl of funds from active circulation, and suggests a decline of confidence. Presumably the extraordinary disappearance of all silver and copper coins may be ascribed both to this cause and speculative object.

With an unprecedented inflation of paper currency on the one hand, and the diminution of the available stock of all commodities on the other, there is surely nothing surprising in the alarming rise in prices and the cost of living now observable throughout Russia. Nevertheless, if malpractices and incompetence could be eliminated, it is the opinion of experts that food staples in Russia today should not show an increase of more than fifty per cent above anti-bellum figures.

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STRONG TRENCH SYSTEM AT SERRE HILL TAKEN

Haig Continues Successes, Beating Off Attacks Against His Newly-Won Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The enemy attacked our new position eastward of Sailly-Saillisel and were everywhere unsuccessful. We repulsed raids attempted by the enemy, south-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast, eastward of Vermelles and southward of Neuve Chapelle.

We entered the enemy's lines eastward of Neuville St. Vaast and destroyed a concrete machine-gun emplacement. We carried out a successful raid at Givenchy and took 26 prisoners.

We dropped bombs on a number of places of military importance, damaging an enemy aerodrome.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: We have captured a strong system of trenches at the southern foot of Serre Hill, on a front of three-quarters of a mile. We took 215 prisoners, which exceeds the total of our casualties.

We drove back an attempt made by the enemy, south of Sailly-Saillisel and entered their trenches in the neighborhood of Pys, La Bassee, and Fauquissart, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

A German official communique yesterday reported: We repulsed a detachment of British troops, south of Sailly and checked an attempted French attack at Hill 304.

An assault made by a company of French troops, at Poivre Hill, failed. The Germans penetrated the French lines near Vaux, north of St. Mihiel and destroyed some dug-outs, with their inmates.

A German communique today reported: The British attacked, north-east of Beaumont, eastward of Grandcourt and northward of Courcelette. A company penetrated in the direction of Beaucourt, but their attacks were repulsed elsewhere.

We repulsed the French, after hand-to-hand fighting, in Sailly Wood and on both sides of the Moselle.

Paris, February 11.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: We carried out *coups-de-main*, west of Auberive and in the sectors of Bezanges and Parroy and made some prisoners. There has been a violent artillery action on the Vacherauville to Caurieres Wood front.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down. A French aeroplane last night bombed the railway-station and barracks at Karlsruhe.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, Amiens, Nancy and Pont St. Vincent. Two persons were killed and four injured.

The communique in the evening reported: We carried out a successful *coup-de-main*, west of Pont-a-Mousson.

There have been lively artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse. Numerous bombardments were carried out by French aeroplanes, last night, on iron-works and railway-stations.

There were many air-fights. Two enemy machines, including a triplane, were felled, one being Lieutenant Guynemer's thirty-first victory.

The communique this afternoon reported: We penetrated the enemy's lines in the Forest of Apremont and took some prisoners. *Coups-de-main* attempted by the Germans in the Argonnes and in Lorraine failed.

The communique this evening reported: Moderate artillery actions have been general along our front. We carried out successful air operations, in which factories and blast-furnaces in Lorraine were bombed. We also bombed the aerodromes at Colmar and Zeebrugge.

Rumanian Royal Family Again on The Move

"Moving Day" has been coming with some degree of regularity to the royal family of Rumania. It moved from Bukharest to Jassy and now is reported as having moved again—this time into Russia.

MR. PETT ADVOCATES PROFESSIONAL FIREMEN

Enlistment of Volunteers Is Falling Off; He Suggests Half-and-Half Brigade

In the course of his annual report to the Municipal Council, Mr. M. W. Pett, Chief Officer of the Fire Department, states:

"As regards personnel, as mentioned in my report for 1915, I regret to have to again report that the number of the volunteer members of the Brigade was throughout the year very low (from 40 to 48). Moreover, the changes were numerous. Without doubt, the minimum strength of the volunteer members of the Brigade should be 100, supported by a properly trained paid staff.

"In this respect, it must be remembered that very large and high blocks of foreign buildings are constantly being erected, apart from those already in existence and that, in other large towns where the buildings are no greater and the fire hazards less, the head of the Brigade has three times the number of men under his command.

"It is only fair to state that, since the beginning of the war, over 30 have left for the greater service; the strength of the Brigade has been seriously depleted thereby, but the work done by the small number of the Brigade has been worthy of praise. The war does not, however, altogether account for the reduced strength or the constant changes; there must be a large number of men who are fitted for Brigade work, but possibly some are prevented from joining the Brigade. If the strength of the volunteer members of the Brigade is to be maintained, it is necessary for the heads of some of the firms to encourage their employees to join.

"It was fortunate that there were no serious fires in foreign buildings, as, with the depleted ranks of the Brigade and the large percentage of its members inexperienced in dealing with such fires, it is extremely doubtful whether a large foreign fire could have been successfully coped with. As it was, one or two of the Chinese fires taxed the resources as regards personnel to the utmost.

"During the last few months of 1916, the cause of a large percentage of the fires could not be traced. It is to be feared that the influence of the criminal benefit derived from incendiary fires in some of the large Chinese cities not far distant is having a reactionary effect here. In this respect, the very prompt settlement made by some insurance companies, more especially Chinese, in this town, without the fullest inquiry and a proper assessment and adjustment of loss has a bad effect, as it is naturally a strong inducement to commit arson, as also is the excessive over-insurance of property and contents. I think that, if it was possible to hold fire inquests, as in other Far Eastern towns, it would be more clearly seen that inducements to commit arson are offered here which should, and could be restricted.

"Another point to which attention must be drawn is the dangerous practice of the staffs of large industrial concerns, whose premises are fitted out with private fire appliances, attempting to deal with an outbreak of fire without also at the same time informing the Brigade. Fires have, in some instances, got beyond control and the Brigade been forced to deal with a serious outbreak; had they been called at the beginning, heavy losses might have been prevented or the damage minimised. The calling of the Brigade only when absolutely necessary is done with good intent and is an old custom here, but it is to be sincerely hoped that, in the future, whatever the fire may be, one of the first steps taken will be the notifying of the Brigade.

THREE ROBBERS EXECUTED

Woo Hsiang-chu, Chen Hsin-chia and Tsao Yuen-hsiang, who robbed Chinese Shops in Pao-Shan, Chun-chen and Lao Chen-ta in Chapei were executed by shooting last Saturday afternoon.

Double Income Tax Is Strongly Opposed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—A meeting in the City, convened by the Association for the Abolition of Double Income-Tax within the Empire, 400 people were present. It was decided to request the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation on the subject, prior to the introduction of the Budget. Five members of the House of Commons were among the speakers.

Wedding

Tokio, February 4.—The marriage of Mr. Clarence E. Gauss of Washington, American Consul at Amoy, to Miss Louise Barker of Los Angeles took place in Yokohama yesterday afternoon. The bride arrived at Yokohama yesterday on the Siberia Maru and was met there by Mr. Gauss, who reached Yokohama several days ago from China. The civil service was performed before Mr. William R. Langdon, United States Vice-Consul, and the religious service was performed by the Rev. William Martin at his residence on the Bluff at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Members of the staff of the United States Consulate-General in Yokohama and other government services attended the wedding. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gauss started on a short honeymoon trip to Kamakura. They are expected to leave for Shanghai by the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, sailing from Yokohama Tuesday. Mr. Gauss has been in the United States consular service for some years, and during the recent absence of Mr. Thomas Sammons on furlough in the United States, he was in charge of the Consulate-General in Shanghai.

27 KILLED, 539 INJURED IN STREET ACCIDENTS

Shanghai's Record for 1916; Motor Cars Caused 18 Deaths, 207 Lesser Mishaps

The following statistics of street accidents, taken from the annual departmental reports of the Municipal Council, will be interesting in view of the recent discussions regarding fatalities caused by tramcars and motor cars:

"The number of cars in use by the Tramway Company are as follow:—Tramcars 90, trailers 70, railless cars 7. The number of passengers carried by the company in this Settlement in 1916 was 69,089,432, an increase of 9,339,722, over the figure for 1915.

"The number of motor cars in the Settlement continues to increase. The number now registered is 737, an increase of 586 in the last 6 years. The highest number of public cars reached during the year was 105.

"There are now 872 chauffeurs registered in the Settlement. Much time, trouble, and expense would be saved if employers would avail themselves of the detailed records of these men's services, which are kept in the Traffic Inspector's office at the Central Police Station. It is to be regretted that fuller use is not made of these records, as it frequently happens that an entirely undesirable man obtains a position, who would never have been engaged if the employer had first consulted the Traffic Inspector as to his character.

"The following comparative table gives particulars in regard to chauffeurs for 1915 and 1916:—

	1915.	1916.
Convictions in Mixed Court	220	296
Permits cancelled	17	5
Permits suspended	28	25
Chauffeurs examined and passed	148	155
Chauffeurs examined and failed	29	39
Total number of chauffeurs	737	872

"During the year, 27 persons were killed and 539 injured as a result of street accidents. In October, alone, seven persons were killed by motor cars. Two chauffeurs were charged with manslaughter, their sentences being 6 and 3 months' imprisonment respectively, together with a fine of $100 and their permits cancelled in each case. The list of fatalities caused by tramcars shows a decrease: 7 against 12 for the previous year. One person was killed, and 121 injured by improperly getting on or off tramcars in motion."

Accidents last year are tabled as follows:

	Foreigners. Killed.	Foreigners. Injured.	Chinese. Injured.
Due to:—			
Tram cars	3	7	192
Motor cars and cycles	7	18	200
Carriages	–	1	41
Fire trucks	–	–	2
Carts	2	1	40
Bicycles	–	–	17
Runaways and led ponies	–	–	5
Rickshas and barrows	1	–	29
1916	13	27	526
1915	16	26	530

[No foreigners were killed.]

Machine Gun Corps For Japan's Cavalry

Tokio, February 10.—In view of the experience of the European war the Japanese Army has decided to organise machine gun corps to be attached to infantry and cavalry companies respectively. The measures for the machine gun corps to be attached to cavalry have been planned and the new plan has been sent to all the divisions of the Army.

POHAI FROZEN UP

A telegram to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, dated February 10, reports that the sea near Chinwangtao is frozen to the thickness of three or four feet and the navigation of the Pohai has been suspended.

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Spring Campaigns Soon To Be Started Off; Gloomy Prospects for the Germans

They Have Been Definitely Checked, Both Eas And West, Declares Military Expert of New York Times

By a Military Expert
(*New York Times*)

Inasmuch as the most interesting development of the war recently has been the proposals for peace, it might be well to review the general military situation on all fronts so that, with these facts at hand, each may decide for himself the relation between the military situation and the peace proposals.

There is but one point aside from this to which I would invite attention at this time. That is the relation of cotton to the war, and the position of Germany in regard to the cotton supply. Cotton is the basis of every explosive that is used in warfare. Without a suitable supply of cotton it is impossible to make even the powder charge for small caliber guns, and science has not progressed to the point, in spite of endless experimentation, where a suitable substitute has been found. Up to about February, 1915, England had not declared cotton contraband of war. Pressure had been exerted upon the Government to take this step by many military men, but, evidently because of neutral feeling, cotton was still free goods. Today many men of experience holding positions where they should be in a position to know have taken the position that, had Great Britain from the outset declared cotton contraband, the war would have been over by this time, on account of the inability of the Germans to manufacture explosive.

There is a suspicion that Germany is none too well supplied; that, in fact, her supply accumulated before the war and during its first six months is rapidly becoming exhausted. This suspicion gains ground from the statement of the Germans themselves, in explaining their reverses on the Somme, that they were temporarily short of ammunition. The Germans have, of course, obtained some cotton from Scandinavia since the British blockade, just as they have received certain other contraband. But the supply from this source has necessarily been irregular. Aside from this uncertain source, the only other field from which Germany has been able to obtain any supply at all has been Turkey. There was a prospect some years ago that Turkey would become a large cotton-producing country. But the feebleness of the Turkish Government has prevented the cotton industry from ever becoming of importance. The amount raised there has been very small and is certainly utterly inadequate to the war's needs.

Germany, then, since the war broke out, has been dependent on the cotton which she imported between August, 1914, and February, 1915, and such small amounts as have escaped the blockade and reached Germany through the Scandinavian neutrals. Just what the German supply consists of at this time, how much longer it will last, no one outside of those closely in touch with the German Government can know. It is at least a question which deserves the attention of those interested in the developments of the war.

To turn to the situation on the various fronts, we find, in general, that Germany is checked everywhere. On the western front the initiative belongs entirely to the Entente. Germany has made no effort on this front since the disastrous attack on Verdun. All that she gained as a result of the Verdun attack has been wrested from her by two attacks of the French, each of only twenty-four hours' duration. On the other hand, with no greater expenditure of men than the Germans were forced to make at Verdun, the Allies have gained considerably more ground against the German defense, have taken three times the number of prisoners, and have undoubtedly caused the Germans a much greater loss in killed and wounded than the French suffered during the several months preceding July 1.

The Allies have demonstrated their superiority on the western front in two important arms—aviation and artillery. The gains of the Allies on the Somme and before Verdun can be ascribed almost in their entirely to the superiority of their artillery preparation. The best German critics do not place the allied loss at more than 600,000 men, and the German loss was but little less. The Spring will bring a renewal of the western offensive, and every manufacturing resource which the Allies possess will be and is rapidly being turned to the production of shell. Great Britain has yet to reach her maximum either in men or shell production. This maximum will be reached in the early part of 1917. The French, who have borne the lion's share of the fighting, are more depleted than any other nation, possibly, except Austria. But the work that has been assigned to them will be taken over largely by the British, whose length of front has been gradually extending for the last year.

The lessons of the Somme have been many and extremely valuable. The British Army, which, on July 1, was raw, inexperienced, and unused to gunfire, is now a veteran army which knows how to fight and knows what fighting means. The British artillery has also acquired knowledge, and the co-ordination between infantry and artillery which has characterised the French operations will, to a large extent, characterise the British work. The net result is that the Germans have nothing to look to on the western front except an enormous casualty list acquired through an unsuccessful defense.

At a minimum, the western operations of the last year have caused the Germans a loss of not less than a million and a quarter men. Next year they may look forward with confidence to its costing them at least as many. There is no point on the western line which invites attack. Before the end, they may make another tremendous effort to break through between Ypres and the sea. But it is a hard country over which to attack, and the prospects of success are small. It may be remembered that in the first battle of Ypres, fighting over the same ground which the Germans still have to pass over, a division of Englishmen beat off the attacks of two German army corps, one of which contained a division of the Prussian Guard corps itself. Conditions have changed since then. Should a third battle of Ypres occur there is every prospect that the story of the first and second will be repeated.

On the west, therefore, to sum up, the Germans have no prospect of taking the offense, they have every prospect of facing a battle or series of battes against a force greater than they have ever yet had to face, made up of men who are at least the equal, man to man, with the best Germany can produce, and who are munitioned to the point where no let-up will be necessary other than the time needed to bring the shell to the breech of the guns. It is not a pleasant thing to look forward to. Moreover, this prospect is held out when the German reserve in man power has dwindled; when this reserve is no longer a reserve, but must be used actively to man the fighting fronts in the many fields of operation.

On the Russian front we have the great unknown. But little can be predicted of Russia. At the same time, we can judge something by past performance. From this as a basis of judgment, we may look to Russia for at least one prolonged, devastating, smashing offensive move during 1917. With Russia it is a question of munitionment. Her sources of supply are, aside from those of her own country, which have been almost incredibly increased during the last two years, her western allies and Japan. The supplies from the former are shipped into the White Sea ports, while those from Japan come over the long line of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The latter does much to keep Russia going, but is not sufficient to keep up an offensive which consumes shell at the rate of the offensive which began last June. But with the White Sea shipments a reserve supply can be created, as was done last year, which will at least permit Russia to indulge in one great offensive.

As matters stand today in Rumania, all of Little and Great Wallachia are in German hands. Moldavia, which forms the northern leg of Rumania, seems safe from invasion. The Rumanian Army has been badly shattered and disorganised, but only a small portion of it has been destroyed. Reorganised and combined with the Russians, it still forms a formidable force. It is to be noticed that the Russians and Rumanians have not retired across the Danube in Dobrudja, but are fighting desperately and with success to hold the heights south of the lower Danube. The reason for this is that an offensive later from Dobrudja is not out of the question. It would be out of the question if they were forced across the Danube into Bessarabia, as in such a case they would have to fight for a crossing of the river at its most difficult point.

In Moldavia a drive by the Russians which enabled them to make but a few miles would immediately force a retreat of the Germans since their flank would be turned. It is to be noted at the present time that the great Russian efforts are being expended against the passes at Dorna Watra and the Trotus Valley. A glance at the map will show the effect a success from either of these two directions would have on the situation. Briefly, if the Dorna Watra Pass were forced, the line both north and south of that point would be affected, while a success in the Trotus Valley might not affect the line to the north, but would certainly cause a Teuton withdrawal in the south. The latter would undo much of what Germany has done in the past two months.

As far as Austria is concerned she has been so weakened through her great losses that she is really a minor factor. Much of the fighting will of necessity fall on German shoulders, and the greater part of the line will have to be held by Germany if it is to be held at all. Austria has shown that she is no match for the Russians; that all she can be depended upon to do—and how long she can do that is a question—is to hold back the Italians in Trentino and Istria.

Numerically, Germany is at a tremendous disadvantage in the east. Her own choice of theaters, a faulty choice, too, has fixed the great bulk of the German army in the west. From that there is no escape. What is left must guard the eastern lines, which are very much longer and difficult to hold, and guard them against foes very much more numerous, adequately supplied with artillery and of great fighting strength. Indeed, Germany's problem in the east is even more colossal than its in the west, because of this very element of men. She has, it is true, her allies—the Bulgarians, most of whom are busy in the south on the Salonica front. The Turks, who are limited in numbers to an amount not exceeding the remains of the Rumanian Army, and the Austrians, who have proved themselves to the undependable.

On the Salonica front there is a huge allied army of nearly three-quarters of a million men who have not yet been in serious action and who are, therefore, intact. The object of the allied army in Salonica is twofold. First, it is a threat against the back door of the Central Powers, that is, to Austria via Belgrade. Second, it is also a threat against the communications between Germany and Turkey. Obviously, if Germany is cut off from Turkey, there is the possibility of forcing the Turk into a separate peace. There is also the cutting off of a certain amount of supplies and men who are fighting in Bulgaria and Rumania. There is also the approaching end of the German dream of a gateway to the East—a place in the sun.

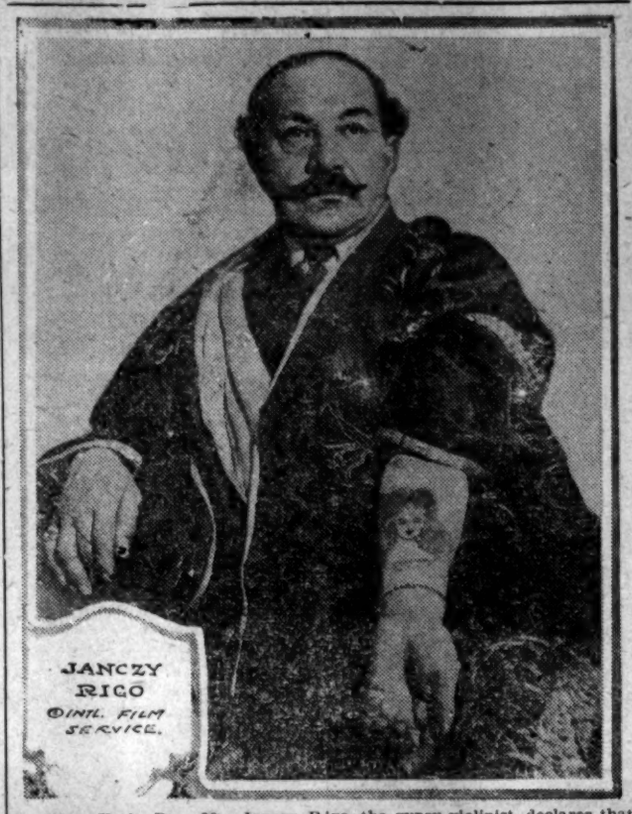
Just what the military situation is at Salonica is the mystery of the war. Whether this force has enough potential power ultimately to drive its way to its objective has not been demonstrated. It is certain, however, that the communications by which supplies must be sent south by the Central Powers are very meager and incomplete, and that it will be a matter of the greatest difficulty to maintain a steady flow of supplies sufficient to meet the requirements of an offensive campaign. The communications of the Allies are, as the lines are now constituted, far superior, though this superiority dwindles as they proceed northward. But no matter what the situation is here, it is a subsidiary field, and even should the Germans divert a large part of the forces which are now or have recently been fighting in Rumania into Greece, the result cannot determine anything.

No matter what may happen in any other field of endeavor, the war cannot be decided on any other fronts than Russia and France. The reason is simple and has been frequently given. Omitting these two fronts, the number of troops engaged elsewhere is proportionately small, possibly not 10 per cent. Nothing can be gained by the destruction of this small proportion of the force of any of the belligerents provided the remainder is still intact. When decision comes, if it should come by force of arms and not by economic exhaustion, it will come only through the elimination as a fighting force of the greater part of the army of one or more of the belligerents, not by the destruction of but a small part. Therefore it is to the situation in France and Russia that we must pay the most attention and to which we must give the greater consideration when we attempt to form an estimate of what the military situation is.

If the situation is as it appears to be, Germany has every reason to dread the beginning of Spring and the dawning of another period of fighting. She has felt the strength of the allied offensive on the Somme and has seen her line badly bent although not broken. She has seen the degree and the accuracy of artillery fire which the Allies can develop and she knows that to face it means a certain and terrible loss in men. If the Allies' attack in France should be properly co-ordinated with that of the Russians in the east, there will be such an enormous demand for troops that neither line can reinforce the other.

Each must fight it out as it is now constituted. Germany knows that she has reached the height of her power and as begun to decline, while her enemies have yet to put their full force into effect. The prospect is not cheerful, and even if there be no other reasons—and this we cannot say—Germany has good grounds for putting her peace proposals out at this time. There is no use searching for some subterranean excuse for Germany's act. The military situation is sufficient explanation.

Princess Chimay Leaves $500,000 to Gypsy Violinist



New York, Dec. 28.—Janczy Rigo, the gypsy violinist, declares that the Princess Chimay, the American girl who gave up a fortune and a home for him, left him $500,000 when she died recently. The romance of the Princess Chimay and Rigo, the gypsy, astounded all of Europe and the United States. Afterward Princess Chimay, or Clara Ward, to use her maiden name, eloped with another. Rigo, who is now playing in a Hungarian restaurant here, says that the Princess carried a portrait of him to her grave with her, tatooed on her arm. To prove it Rigo bared him arm to reporters and showed that he has a picture of the Princess tatooed in colored inks on his own forearm.

TURKEY'S NEW CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE

Throws Off Guardianship Of Great Powers; Asserts Equal Partnership

Washington, Jan. 2.—The "sick man" of Europe has recovered his health, he would have the world believe, and entered into full and equal partnership with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Turkey has repudiated the guardianship of the great powers and announced "an entry into the group of European powers with all the rights and prerogatives of an entirely independent government." The Turkish government's declaration of independence of the collective suzerainty of Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary has been received in Washington in the form of a communication addressed to the German and Austro-Hungarian governments.

The text of the Turkish communication to the Berlin and Vienna governments follows:

"The Imperial Ottoman government had occasion in the course of the second half of last century to sign under various circumstances two important treaties—that of Paris of March 10, 1856, and the one of Berlin of August 3, 1878.

"The first established a state of affairs, an equilibrium, which the second treaty destroyed to a great extent, but both were disregarded by the signatory powers themselves, who violated their promises, either openly or secretly, so that, after having obtained the application of the clauses which were to the disadvantage of the Ottoman empire, they did not trouble themselves about those which were in its favor, and they even opposed them constantly.

Treaty Stipulations

"The treaty of Paris contained a stipulation, to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire," and to guarantee jointly 'the strict observation of this agreement.' It further excluded all interference in the relations of the Imperial Government 'with its subjects and with the internal administration of the Empire."

"This did not prevent the French Government from exercising in the Ottoman Empire an intervention, supported by armed force, and exacting the establishment of a new administration. The other signatory powers were then obliged to associate themselves diplomatically with this act, so as not to leave France free in her designs, which were contrary to the above-mentioned stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and gave rise to fears of aims of annexation.

"On the other hand, the Russian government embarked upon a similar line of conduct to prevent the Sublime Porte, in an ultmatum, from taking action against the principalities of Servia and Montenegro, which Russia had aroused, and to whom it did not fail to furnish arms, subsidies, officers and even soldiers, and finally to declare war on the Ottoman Empire, after having demanded that a new internal administration be established in certain Ottoman provinces, and that foreign interference enter into the conduct of their public affairs.

"Moreover, the above mentioned causes of the treaty of Paris did not hinder the French Government from occupying Tunis and establishing a protectorate over this dependency of the Empire; nor did it prevent the British Government from occupying Egypt and establishing effective domination, nor from making a series of encroachments on Ottoman sovereignty sout of Yemen, at Nedjid, at Koweit, at El Katr, as well as in the Persian Gulf; nor did these provisions inconvenience the four Governments who are now at war with Turkey in modifying by force the status of the Island of Crete and in creating there a new situation in flagrant contradiction of the integrity which they had undertaken to respect.

Scrupulous Turks

"Finally Italy had no scruples in declaring war on the Ottoman Empire without any serious reason, simply with the object of conquest and to obtain compensations as a result of the new political situation in North Africa, and it did not even trouble to comply with its promise that it would, 'before using force, enable the contracting parties to prevent such extreme measures by mediation.'

"The Imperial Ottoman Government carried out very scrupulously the onerous clauses of the Berlin treaty, but the few provision inserted there in its favor have remained a dead letter, in spite of its insistence and that of its creditors, owing to the interest which a certain power had in preventing all improvement in the fate of the Ottoman Empire.

"Moreover, the situation in which the two above-mentioned treaties were signed has completely changed. The Imperial Ottoman Government is at war with four of the signatory powers, the powers on whose initiative and assistance and in whose interest said conventions were concluded, a fact which annuls them absolutely as regards the relations between Turkey and those powers.

"Furthermore, the Imperial Government has allied itself with two of the powers on a footing of entire equality.

"Hence the Ottoman Empire has definitely abandoned its somewhat subordinate position under the collective guardianship of the great powers which some of the latter were interested in maintaining. It, therefore, enters the group of European powers with all the rights and prerogatives of an entirely independent government. This new situation also removes all *raison d'etre* for the above-mentioned treaties."

WOMEN AND PAIN

Few men realise that about one woman in four seldom passes a day without suffering actual pain. If a man had to endure as much paid he would stay at home and let his work take care of itself. But there is nobody to do the work of a wife and mother.

In nearly every case her suffering taker the form of backache and pains in the side and loins, with headache, breathlessness and a general sense of unfitness. Men do not suffer thus, and do not realise how much it means to a woman. They have a healthy appetite. A woman often cares little whether she eats or not. Her blood is so poor and thin that it cannot deal with food, and therefore the stomach does not grow hungry.

But enrich the blood with the special blood builder Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and watch how soon appetite will return. Notice how headaches and backaches disappear, and how the tired shoulders and loins will be braced up! Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a marvel for women, for they impart new energy and interest in life. Dealers sell them. Also obtainable, post free, $1.50 a bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	Due
From London, etc.		
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 14
Glenamoy ..	Nov. 10	Feb. 13
Glengyle		Feb. 26
Kitano Maru		Feb. 23
From Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Japan ...		Feb. 27
Monteagle		Mar. 31
From New York		
Bolton Castle	Nov. 30	Mar. 4
City of Corinth	Nov. 4	Feb. 15
Lowther Castle .,	15	Feb. 15
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 18	Feb. 20
From San Francisco, etc.		
Ecuador		Mar. 12
Nippon Marn		Mar. 7
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 26	Feb. 19
Venezuela		Feb. 13
From Gothenburg		
Panama		Feb. 28
From Tacoma		
Mexico Maru		Mar. 12
From Seattle		
Shidzuoka Maru		Mar. 14

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Majority of M.Ps. Vote Approval

(Continued from Page 1).

have been cancelled, on account of the critical political situation.

According to a report of the Peking Jih-pao, Vice President Feng Kuo-chang yesterday sent a telegram to the Government, in which he opposes the Government's Note to Germany. He advises the Government that China would do better by maintaining strict neutrality.

Dr. Yen, Chinese Minister To Germany, Sent Home

The Peking correspondent of the Shun Pao reports that the government has received a telegram from Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister to Germany, stating that he has been given his passports to leave that country at once and that he will make his journey back to China through France. As for the Chinese interests and Chinese residents in Germany, the Minister has entrusted them to the care of the Mexican Minister. Copies of China's note to Germany and America have been circulated by the government throughout the provinces.

Hintze Returns China's Note

The National Herald: Admiral Hintze, German Minister in Peking, has returned the Chinese Note, saying that it should be handed directly by the Chinese Minister at Berlin to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs there.

The New Shun Pao: Von Hintze, German Minister in Peking, has asked for a passport from the Chinese government, desiring to leave Peking on February 13.

The Shun Pao: The government is supported by all parties, newspapers, etc., regarding the despatch of the Chinese Note to Germany protesting against ruthless submarine warfare.

The Minister of Navy has despatched four cruisers to Woosung and also has ordered the cruisers Haiyun and Haichi to watch outside Woosung. They are under the control of Admiral Sah Chen-ping.

The government has received telegrams from the Chinese Ministers to France and Great Britain urging China to join with America against Germany.

Funeral of Secretary Dantin 4 p.m. Today

The funeral of the late Monsieur Joseph Francois Dantin, secretary of the French Municipal Council, whose sad death by suffocation was reported in Sunday's CHINA PRESS, will take place today. A Requiem Mass will be held at St. Joseph's Church at 8.15 a.m. and at 4 p.m. the funeral procession will leave St. Joseph's church for Lokawei Cemetery.

The discovery of M. Dantin's tragic death was made by a servant. The body was found on the floor of his bathroom in such a position that it was evident he had succumbed while making a last effort to reach the door. The Police who were summoned immediately called in Dr. Ricou but nothing could be done. The Doctor pronounced his death as due to asphyxiation caused by carbon monoxide gas generated by a geyser heater.

M. Dantin was a man of many rare qualities, amiable and obliging always, and had become very popular. He was greatly respected and esteemed, especially by all those connected with the French Municipal Service.

Deceased was born at Belley (Ain), France, June 1, 1880, and after studying law at the University of Lyon for several years, during which time he gained high honors, he was obliged to give up his studies to enter the army, according to military law. Returning to civilian life he entered the service of the Messageries Maritimes at Marseilles, from where he was transferred to Shanghai as Chief Clerk and in February, 1908, he accepted a position with the French Municipal Council as assistant secretary. Upon the resignation of the secretary, M. G. Laferriere, he was appointed as his successor and had served in that capacity since January, 1914.

At the beginning of the war, M. Dantin became an active worker for the relief of war victims and organised the French War Orphans' Fund, the Fund for French Wounded and the Fund for the Blind Soldiers. The success of these and many other charities was largely due to his devotion and untiring efforts.

M. Dantin was a member of the Cercle Sportif, the Cercle Francaise and the Shanghai Club. He was also a lieutenant in the French Fire Brigade and has been a prominent figure in the development of the brigade. Through his death the French Municipal Council has lost a faithful and devoted friend.

M. Dantin leaves a mother, living at Belley (Ain), France and a married brother at the front.

Rumanian General Socecu Is Degraded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, February 10.—General Socecu has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to five years penal servitude and degradation, for his conduct at the battle of the Argesu.

DUKE OF NORFOLK DEAD

Reuter's Service

London, February 11.—The death is announced of the Duke of Norfolk, K. G.

News Brevities

At the request of Miss Katherine Stinson, the American aviatrice, who will give flying exhibits on February 17 and 18 at Kiangwan, Mr. Leon Friedman, her manager, has sent circular letters to all the Chinese schools in Shanghai inviting the Chinese students to be present. Mr. Friedman says that he was asked by Miss Stinson to make ample accommodations for Chinese students. A special price for entrance has been arranged for students, who are required to pay 20 cents, including the railway fare.

* * *

The C. N. s.s. Ngankin, which arrived here from Hankow yesterday, reports that the s.s. Wuchang is aground at Poole Island Crossing.

* * *

Opportunely with Lincoln's Birthday, the Elephant Head Wine Sales Agency of 73-a Szechuen Road, under the management of Mr. P. F. Pomeroy, send us a "good luck" pocket piece cast in the form of an aluminium horse-shoe. The center is occupied by a new American one-cent coin with the bust of Abraham Lincoln. A 4-leaf clover and a wish-bone further adorn the medal, which says: "Keep Me and Never Go Broke." It guarantees to bring good luck.

* * *

Art Smith, the American aviator, has settled his divorce case in a San Francisco court, says a despatch to the Asahi. He was granted a decree and is to pay his former wife $75 a month alimony. Mr. Smith arrived in San Francisco with his mother on January 31. He plans to sail for Japan early in March.

* * *

Mr. C. E. Molland, eldest son of Mrs. C. E. Molland of Nanking, has left Peking for the Front. Mr. Molland was in the Postal Service.

* * *

Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company in Hongkong, has been appointed a Director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Cyril Champkin of The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., to Miss Constance Gwendolen Wilson will take place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on March 1.

* * *

St. Valentine's Day will be celebrated tomorrow and appropriate to the occasion, Sullivan's Fine Candies advertise some pretty heart-shaped boxes, whilst the International Book Store announces a choice selection of cards.

* * *

The Tsonhua Sinpao says that the Belgian Minister to Peking will leave Peking for the United States on February 24. As the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is of German construction he will not travel on it but he will leave Peking by the Peking-Hankow Railway up to Kaifengfu and then will come to Hsuchowfu, from thence to Shanghai via the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Shanghai-Nanking Railways.

Disobedient Rumanian Consuls Are Retired

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Jassy, February 11.—Official.—The Rumanian Ministers at Vienna and Constantinople have been compulsorily retired, for remaining in enemy territory and not obeying an order to follow the Rumanian Government to Jassy.

McMAHON DECORATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—His Majesty today invested Sir Henry McMahon, late High Commissioner for Egypt, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

Football

The Jewish Recreation Club were defeated on Sunday afternoon, when they journeyed out to play the Chin Foo Association on Baikal Road. The Chin Foo Association won the toss and elected to play with the wind—a very fortunate thing—for it blew so strongly, that the Jewish backs, though good kickers at all times, had considerable difficulty in sending the ball a decent length.

Both goals were scored in the first half by the winners and the first one, shot by Philip Lang, gave Canuel no chance whatever. In the second half the wind died down a little and though the Jewish Club pressed till the end of the game, they only succeeded in scoring one goal and that was due more to the wind than to effective shooting.

The Jewish backs, Fuxman and Komaroff, were sound at all times. Haimovitch was the pick of the halves and Sanft, Foox and Nissim combined well in the forward line. Mr. Philip Liang for the winners brought out some characteristic individual play.

Billiards

Inter Club League Results

Police v. Thirty

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett	242	E. F. Fasting	250
J. Burnside	223	E. D. Bush	250
P. W. Reeves	212	H. B. Ollerdessen	250
C. Doyle	117	T. E. Poignand	250
W. Abbott	250	A. F. Ollerdessen	244
	1044		1244

(E. F. Fasting made a break of 53.)

Masonic v. Lusitano.

C. Komaroff.	250	G. M. P. Remedios	229
J. W. Prince	239	J. V. Jensen.	250
H. E. Gibson	250	C. M. P. Remedios	242
R. Phillips	245	J. M. C. Lopes	250
C. Dewing	232	Ed. Leitao	250
	1216		1221

Municipal v. M. E. Inst.

A. Mackintosh	134	G. M. Boyes.	250
J. Rush	250	J. E. Wilson	235
A. de Kryger	212	Thos. Spring	250
D. McAlister	250	K. A. Carstensen	228
J. Quayle	250	W. S. Campbell	221
	1096		1184

Standings of the Clubs

Club:	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Total Pts. For.	Total Pts. against.	League points.
Lusitano	10	1		12912	10761	20
Thirty	8	3		12892	11050	16
M. E. Inst.	7	4		12475	12078	14
Powhattan	7	3		10712	10726	14
Masonic	7	5		13460	12510	14
Customs	4	8		12585	13556	8
Police	2	10		12279	12811	4
Municipal	1	12		12803	15518	2

Shanghai Volnnteers

The strength of the S.V.C. on December 31, 1916, was:—

	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Staff	5	1	6
Quartermaster Staff	—	1	1
Medical Staff	8	—	8
Light Horse	4	37	41
Artillery	3	30	33
Maxim Company	2	52	54
Engineer Company	4	50	54
"A" Company	3	107	110
"B" Company	3	67	70
Customs Company	2	43	45
German Company	1	50	51
American Company	3	84	87
Portugese Company	3	71	74
Japanese Company	2	78	80
Chinese Company	3	88	91
Austro-Hungarian Co.	1	29	30
Shanghai Scottish Co.	4	94	98
Italian Company	1	36	37
Maritime Company	1	24	25
Buglers	—	12	12
Total Actives	53	954	1007
First Reserves	3	102	105
German Reserves	1	64	65
Light Horse Reserves	1	8	9
Martime Reserves	—	29	29
Portuguese Reserves	—	9	9
Second Reserves	—	25	25
Total	58	1191	1249

The average strength for 12 months was 1,247, as against 1,168 for 1915.

The following are the reasons for members leaving their units during the year: Left Shanghai, 200; pressure of business, 108; ill-health and death, 23; Miscellaneous, 122.

Shanghai Golf Club

St. George's v. St. Andrew's

This match was played on the Kiangwan Course Sunday, and resulted in a victory for St. George's Society by 67 points. The conditions were 36 holes, medal play, on handicap, the ten lowest scores to count out of the sixteen games.

St. Andrew's.		St. Georges.	
A. Gray	170	Skinner Turner	171
R. A. Lawson	171	W. J. Hawkings	175
Dr. R. J. Marshall	178	T. W. Mitchell	175
A. N. Warrack	187	E. W. Godfrey	176
G. L. Campbell	188	Dr. Neild	178
J. C. Macdougall	189	E. Payne	178
H. F. Bell	189	Sir H. de Sausmarez	179
C. T. Beath	190	Dr. Hanwell	181
A. W. Macphail	191	A. P. Nazar	182
C. W. Porter	192	F. V. Reynolds	183
	1,845		1,778

St. George's won by 67 strokes.

Sweep held in conjunction with the match; 116 Tickets taken at $2=$232.

Sailors Orphan's Fund	$116.00
1st Prize Sweep Ticket (389)	81.20
2nd " " (497)	34.80
Total	$232.00

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Italian Bulletins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 11.—An official communique reports: During the night, on Friday, the enemy attacked in strength, eastward of Gorizia and nearly everywhere were repulsed.

London, Feb. 11.—(By wireless)—An Austrian official communique yesterday claimed that, in the region of Gorizia, the Austrians gained a footing in several trenches, inflicted sanguinary losses and took 665 prisoners and ten machine-guns.

An Austrian official communique today states: Enemy counter-attacks in the region of Gorizia broke down. We took a further 370 prisoners. Italian aviators bombed Trieste.

An Italian semi-official communique states that the Austrians recently have repeatedly attacked and endeavored to eject the Italians from their advanced positions east of Gorizia, which are favorable to the Italian offensive.

Their attack on the night of the 10th and the following day was made with great effectives and the whole of their artillery. Thinking the defenders had been annihilated by the bombardment, the infantry assaulted the positions and desperate fighting ensued.

The Italian counter-attacks reoccupied the captured positions. The Italian forts at the end of the action were intact and the position unchanged, except for a few advanced trench-elements occupied by the Austrians. Hundreds of the latter's dead were left on the field.

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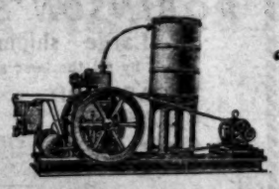

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WEATHER

Fine weather; rather hard monsoon in the South; winds abating in the North.

DEATH

THE funeral of the late Mr. J. DANTIN, Secretary of the French Municipal Council, will take place today, the 13th instant.

Mass at 8.15 a.m. at St. Joseph's Church.

Funeral: departure at 4 p.m. from St. Joseph's Church to go to the Lokawei Cemetery.

All friends who might not have received an invitation are kindly requested to accept the present notice for same.

DECES

LES funérailles de Monsieur J. DANTIN, secrétaire de la Municipalité Francaise auront lieu le Mardi, 13 Février.

Messe à 8 heures 1/4 à l'Eglise Saint Joseph.

Enterrement: départ à 4 heures de l'Eglise St. Joseph pour se rendre au Cimetière de Lokawei.

Les personnes qui, par oubli, n'auraient pas recu de lettres de faire part sont priées de considérer le présent avis comme en tenant lieu.

12724

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 13, 1917

China Follows America's Lead

ON February 9, the Republic of China sent the following Note to Germany:

Your Excellency:—

A telegraphic communication has been received from the Chinese Minister at Berlin transmitting a note from the German Government dated February 1, 1917, which makes known that the measures of blockade newly adopted by the Government of Germany will, from that day, endanger neutral merchant vessels navigating in certain prescribed zones.

The new measures of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, imperilling the lives and property of Chinese citizens to even a greater extent than the measures previously taken which have already cost so many human lives to China, constitute a violation of the principles of public international law at present in force; the tolerance of their application would have as a result the introduction into international law of arbitrary principles incompatible with even legitimate commercial intercourse between neutral states and between neutral states and belligerent powers.

The Chinese Government, therefore, protests energetically to the Imperial German Government against the measures proclaimed on February 1, and sincerely hopes that with a view to respecting the rights of neutral states and to maintaining the friendly relations between these two countries, the said measures will not be carried out.

In case contrary to its expectations its protest be ineffectual the Government of the Chinese Republic will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries. It is unnecessary to add that the attitude of the Chinese Government has been dictated purely by the desire to further the cause of the world's peace and by the maintenance of the sanctity of international law.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

His Excellency von Hintze,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of Germany.

On the same day China sent the following note to the United States:

Your Excellency:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 4th of February, 1917, informing me that the Government of the United States of America, in view of the adoption by the German Government of its new policy of submarine warfare on the 1st February, has decided to take certain action which it judges necessary as regards Germany.

The Chinese Government, like the President of the United States of America is reluctant to believe that the German Government will actually carry into execution those measures which imperil the lives and property of citizens of neutral states and jeopardise the commerce, even legitimate, between neutrals as well as between neutrals and belligerents and which tend, if allowed to be enforced without opposition, to introduce a new principle into public international law.

The Chinese Government, being in accord with the principles set forth in Your Excellency's note and firmly associating itself with the Government of the United States of America, has taken similar action by protesting energetically to the German Government against the new measures of blockade. The Chinese Government also proposes to take such action in the future as will be deemed necessary for the maintenance of the principles of international law.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

His Excellency
Paul S. Reinsch,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of
America.

The note of warning to Germany marks a bold and heroic departure from historic precedent for China. It shows that things are moving in the Republic, and moving rapidly, and we believe that it will be fully justified by events. In commenting on the action, The Peking Gazette says that "the decision arrived at is in every sense a victory of the younger intellectual forces over the older mandarinate, whose traditions of *laissez-faire* and spineless diplomacy have hitherto cost China so much."

Mr. Wu Chao-chu, Councillor of the Foreign Office and son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was delegated by the Government to explain the reasons for the momentous step to the members of the press in Peking. He said that, since the inauguration of submarine warfare by Germany many citizens of neutral states have lost their lives by the sinking of neutral ships, including Chinese passengers and seamen, on board the British steamer Harpalyce torpedoed en route between Rotterdam and Newcastle; and on two Japanese mail steamers and other vessels torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

On February 6, the Chinese Minister at Berlin reported by telegraph to the Central Government that on February 1, the German Government notified him that Germany had prescribed special war zones and requesting that Chinese shipping, passengers and cargo should not proceed to these barred zones situated around the British Isles and the Mediterranean so as to avoid danger. Since it appears conclusive that the German Government is intent upon utilising submarines to disturb the world's commerce and since the barred zones are of such extensive scope as to expose the lives and property of neutral citizens to considerable dangers, the Chinese Government could not view the same with indifference.

The new measures of submarine warfare tended to imperil the lives and property of neutral citizens to an even greater extent than the measures previously taken and constituted a violation of the principle of public international law at present in force; toleration of the new policy would therefore involve the sanction of new and arbitrary principles into the body of international law which are incompatible with legitimate commercial intercourse between neutral states and neutral states with belligerent powers. The Chinese Government therefore felt compelled to protest energetically to the Imperial German Government against the measures proclaimed on February 1 and sincerely hoped that with a view to respecting the rights of neutral states and the maintenance of the friendly relations between these two countries, Germany would desist from carrying out the same.

In deciding to associate herself with the United States in the movement to bring Germany to account, even by the arbitrament of arms if necessary, for that is what it amounts to, China is following the advice of a powerful nation whose friendship for her is proved by so many events of the past that no Chinese may with reason doubt it or fail to place the fullest confidence in it. China takes her stand alongside the United States in the only honorable course possible against the intolerable attitude and conduct of Germany. It will constitute a new and lasting bond of union between two old friends.

There have been reports in the Chinese press that Dr. Reinsch in his able and successful presentation of the situation to the Peking Government promised that in the event the advice of the United States was followed, that country would see China through. We do not know whether this report is well-founded or not, but there can be no doubt that the United States, once entered upon the war, will in case China shall have followed her that far, in fact see her through. There is every evidence that the United States is preparing for war on a grand scale.

Correspondence

The Opium Agreement

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir—I learn from the columns of the public press that an agreement has been entered into by the Opium Combine with the Central Government. Two statements made require correction:—

1. I am authorised by Mr. Tong Shao-yi to state that he has not been a party to this agreement and learned of its existence for the first time as I did myself, in the public press.

2. It has been publicly stated that the agreement now made is on "all fours" with the one suggested by myself in 1914. Such is not the case. In 1914 it was suggested:

a. That the stocks of opium should be purchased by the Chinese Government at cost price which was estimated to be Tls. 5,000 per chest.

b. That payment should be made by the issue of National bonds bearing 5 per cent interest.

c. The opium should be used and sold by the Chinese Government for medicinal purposes only.

d. That the opium should be stored in neutral godowns under the control of the foreign banks.

e. That as the Government withdrew a chest for medicinal purposes a sum representing the cost agreed price should be paid to the banks and an equivalent amount of Bonds withdrawn.

f. That the opium trade, Foreign and Chinese, throughout the entire Republic should forthwith come to an end.

The conditions are now totally different. There are now only some few more weeks to run when opium dealing will, by the Ratepayers' resolution, be stopped in the Settlement and according to the Treaties, come to an end in China. The Chinese Government are under no obligation whatever to now consider any such agreement and would be most ill-advised to take over the opium at any price at this stage of the game. Though it is confidently stated in the papers that the agreement has been signed we have no knowledge that it will be ratified by the Government. I assume it will in any case have to run the gauntlet of Parliament, where it stands a good chance of being wrecked.—I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1917.

[As will be noted from the despatch sent by our Peking correspondent, printed elsewhere in to-day's THE CHINA PRESS, the Opium Agreement referred to by Mr. Little has now been ratified by the Chinese Cabinet. It had been entered into previously by the proper authorities delegated by the Peking Government. We have already congratulated both parties to the transaction, which impresses us as being a satisfactory solution of the whole problem. It now remains for China to suppress native cultivation. Mr. Little is wrong when he states that the treaties expire March 31. The British agreement of 1908 is for ten years expiring December 31, 1917. In May, 1911, a further agreement permitted the Chinese Government to prohibit importation into any province which could prove it was free from native poppy cultivation: so far, the following provinces are still open: Kiangsu, Kiangse, Kwangtung, Yunnan, Shanse and Kweichow. The agreement also provided that Shanghai and Canton were the last places to be closed.]

Great French Marshals Were Men Of Lowly Origin

Office, Revived for Joffre, First Conferred Upon Nobles, But in Napoleon's Time Merit Determined Selection

(*From the New York World*)

The conferring of distinction of Marshal of France on Gen. Joffre revives an old and famous military title that France has three times abolished. The Marshals of France have played a distinguished and memorable part in French military history and the honor has been eagerly coveted from time immemorial by French army officers.

The rank appears to have been first conferred by Philip Augustus, for under him the Marshal of France figures as Commander in Chief. The rank was first conferred on one Alberic Clement, and also fell to Alberic's son Henri.

At first there was only one Marshal, but Francis I. raised the number to two, while Henry III increased it to four and Louis XIV to twenty. Though Louis XIV had some great Marshals, like Turenne, Conde and Luxemburg, promotion in his time seems to have been governed mainly by birth, but under Napoleon merit determined the selection. Napoleon's greatest Marshals were all men of lowly origin. Ney was the son of a poor tradesman, Lannes of a poor mechanic, Murat of a country tavern keeper, while Massena was an orphan sailor boy.

The rank of Marshal was first abolished during the Revolution, to be revived by Napoleon after he had made himself Emperor. Abolished again after the downfall of Napoleon, it was restored during the Second Empire, to be discarded for the third time at the establishment of the Republic and now the Republic itself has returned to this monarchical and imperialistic distinction.

Fame Began With Turenne

The fame of the Marshals of France may be said to have really begun with Turenne. He was of noble birth, but also endowed with noble talents. His father was Henri, Duke of Bouillon, and his mother a daughter of the famous "William the Silent," Prince of Orange. He began his military career as a private in the bodyguard of Maurice of Nassau, during the Dutch War of Independence. Richelieu made him a Colonel. At the siege of La Motte, under Marshal de la Force, his brilliant courage in assault won him immediate promotion to the rank of "Marechal de Camp," equivalent to the modern grade of Major General.

In 1638, under Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, he directed the assault of Breisach, considered the strongest fortress on the Upper Rhine. That action marked him as one of the foremost younger Generals of France, and Richelieu sent him next to Italy, where, November 19, 1639, he fought the famous rearguard action designated the "Battle of the Route de Quiers." Four years later, after taking Trino, he was made a Marshal of France. He fought at different times with and against Conde, defeating and in turn being defeated by the latter.

Eventually he won a great victory on the dunes near Dunkirk and made practical the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. Louis XIV, on taking the reins of Government in his hands, in 1661, made Turenne Marshal General of his armies and offered to revive for his benefit the office of Constable of France if he would become a Catholic; but Turenne, who was a Calvinist, declined. After a brilliant campaign, by which he wrested Alsace from the allies, he was killed at the battle of Sassbach, July 27, 1675. Napoleon regarded Turenne as one of the greatest Captains and recommended all soldiers to read his campaigns.

Conde Earned Spurs Young

The great Conde, a Prince of the House of Bourbon, was a contemporary of Turenne. Known as the Duc d'Enghein during his father's lifetime, he took part in the campaigns of 1640-1641 in Northern France before he had reached the age of twenty. At twenty-two years of age he defeated the Spaniards in the great battle of Kocroy and won his place among the great captains. During the internal dissentions of France between 1649 and 1660 he was at one time on one side and then on the other.

In 1650 he was imprisoned by Anne of Austria, but she was forced to liberate him about a year later. Then he joined the Spaniards against France. At the battle of the Faubourg St. Antoine, July, 1652, Conde and Turenne met before Paris and the former was driven into city, whose gates were opened to him at the dictate of "La Grande Mademoiselle," the daughter of the Duke of Orleans. After the peace of the Pyrenees Conde received a pardon and from then on he rendered loyal service to Louis XIV. In 1668 he submitted to Louvois, Minister of War, a plan for seizing Franche-Compte, and its execution being entrusted to him, he brilliantly carried it out.

At the battle of Seneff, where he was pitted against William of Orange, afterward King of England, he had three horses killed under him. His last military exploit was to save the army imperilled by the death of Turenne and repel the invasion of the Austrian army under Montecuculi.

Another famous and really great Marshal of Louis XIV's time was the Duke of Luxembourg. He was a dwarf and a humpback, ordinarily indolent and licentious, but on the battlefield he was the embodiment of activity, vigilance and coolness. His most brilliant operations were conducted against William of Orange, who once surprised him at revelry in his camp, yet was driven off. He was also distinguished for pungent wit. Being told that William had said: "I never can beat that cursed humpback," he retorted: "How does he know that I have a hump? He has never seen my back."

Another famous holder of the title at a later date was Marshal Saxe, who won great renown by defeating the English under the Duke of Cumberland. But the most famous Marshals of all were those of Napoleon.

Chief among them were Ney, Murat, Macdonald, Lannes and Massena. Ney, whose tragic fate profoundly moved Americans, began his military career under Gen. Kleber during the stormy times of the Revolution. Kleber placed him at the head of 500 partisans, who received no pay, but were expected to live on plunder. Not much is said of the achievements of that band, but Ney as their commander won the soubriquet of the "Indefatigable."

His first notable exploit was the capture by surprise of the City of Mannheim. In 1804 Napoleon made him a Marshal, and the following year, Duke of Elchingen, in recognition of his gallant conduct on that field. By his invariable and conspicuous gallantry in action he won from the army the distinctive title "Bravest of the Brave." He led the Old Guard in the last hopeless charge at the Battle of Waterloo.

After Napoleon's downfall he was tried for treason in violating his oath of allegiance to the new regime. It was at first proposed to try him by court-martial, but the officers of France refused to sit in judgment on him. He was, therefore, tried by the House of Peers, who condemned him to be shot. It has been asserted that he was not executed, but made his escape and ended his days in America.

Murat was Napoleon's great cavalry leader. He had rendered Napoleon some trifling service, and so was appointed a member of his personal staff when the future Emperor was given the command of the Army of Italy. He distinguished himself in various actions, and finally at Aboukir by a headlong charge drove many of the Turks into the sea. Later, he made Mustapha Pasha a prisoner with his own hands. He married Caroline Bonaparte, the youngest sister of Napoleon, and was made King of the Sicilies. He was shot at Pizzo, October 13, 1815.

Macdonald's Great Services

Macdonald first greatly distinguished himself by leading a division of 20,000 men through a defile in the Valley of the Tiber against more than double his number. Again he made the passage of the Splungen, in the Alps, in the dead of winter despite the difficulties of blizzards and avalanches. Subsequently he saved the day at Wagram by a desperate and heroic charge. He was made a Marshal of France on the field of Wagram. Subsequently he was made Duke of Tarentum. He refused to violate his oath of allegiance to the Bourbons, who consequently made him a peer of France.

Lannes, immortalized himself vy leading the charge across the bridge at Lodi. He was the first man across and Napoleon was the second. At the further end his horse was killed under him and he was surrounded before he could rise. Nevertheless he fought his way out of the melee, sprang upon a horse behind an Austrian officer, killed the rider, tossed his body aside and rode off to safety. At the Battle of Montebello he made such a gallant and decisive change that Napoleon created him Duke of Montebello. He was killed at Essling, near Vienna. Napoleon said of him: "I found him a dwarf and lost him a giant."

Massena was noted more for his sound soldierly qualities than for the reckless daring of brilliant associates. Napoleon placed great dependence on him and made him Duke of Rivoli.

The Marshals of the Second Empire failed to distinguish themselves like those of the first. Bazaine was failure in the hour of need, and MacMahon, though incurring no suspicion of unfaithfulness, lost the prestige he had won in the war with Italy.

Topics in Brief

What will happen when the hens take up egg control?—*New York Sun.*

Montana voters believed a woman's place was in the House.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Notice that nobody is trying to explain the sudden sharp advance in salaries.—*Savannah News.*

Every time the Allies get another ally they hold a jubilee—as long as the ally lasts.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It is a dubious sort of satisfaction an American gets out of seeing the American flag go down flying.—*New York Evening Sun.*

Boston is predicting thirty-dollar shoes. It will be idle to talk about skirts being lengthened while the women are wearing such shoes.—*Indianapolis Star.*

"Pabst Talks Temperance."—Headline. As the late Confederate General Forrest said: "Come on, boys, if we can't lick 'em we'll jine 'em."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bucharest has been called the little Paris, and seems to be living up to its reputation as the objective of the German tourists who were unable to get to the other Paris.—*Kansas City Star.*

Patrick Quinlan, the recently released agitator, told a Carnegie Hall audience that the diet in the Trenton Penitentiary drives men insane. Wait till he sees his grocer bill for the first week following his release.—*New York Evening Sun.*

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Little Bobbie's Pa

On the Game of Poker.

By William F. Kirk

Wen Pa caim hoam last nite Ma was receeving, that is what she says now, she used to say the nabors dropped in. She was receeving Mister & Missus Bacon of Macon Georgy. She interduced them to Pa.

I am vary glad to know the Bacons, I am sure, sed Pa. I often herd my wife speek of you both. This is quite a change from the sunny South, isent it?

It is indeed, sed Missus Bacon. My husband was saying cumming up here on the surface car that it was vary could & penne-traiting.

Yes, sed Pa, the climate is vary pennetrating and after one has lived here awhile one beekums as penetrating as the wether. A old resident got into me today for a tenspot, sed Pa.

Ma laffed, but I cud tell the way she looked at Pa that she dident like it.

Did you loan him the munny deerest luv, sed Ma, kind of easy like.

O no, not that, sed Pa, I made a bet with him and I finnished second. That is all. But why speek moar of it. I hoap you peepul will like our hoam and enjoy yure stay here, sed Pa. How about all going to a show sum of these fine evenings?

Thay say Lura, the Pride of North Dakoty, is vary good, sed Pa. It is a problem play, Pa sed. I dident know North Dakoty had much pride, sed Pa, I suppose that is the problem.

We wud be charmed to go, sed Mister and Missus Bacon.

Indeed we wud, sed her husband.

My husband is vary fond of the theeter, sed Ma. Many a nite he goes to the theeter beefoar he cums hoam, she sed. But lots of times he talks me too.

That is one of the drawbacks of our hoam town, sed Missus Bacon. We see a good play onst in a while, but a good many weeks passes without our seeing anything worth while. I have offen wished we were here all thru the theeatrickal seeson, but of course my husband has his bizness to consider and I have my soshul obligashuns. We have the jolliest, crowd that gits together onst a week and plays poker jest for fun. Did you evver play poker for fun, she asked Pa.

Nevver, sed Pa. Poker and fun are not good nabors, sed Pa. If you are playing for munny the losers doant have any fun, and if you are playing for the joak of it, the winners doant see the joak. Poker, sed Pa, is reely a grate bizness institushun, and shud be reegarded as such.

My husband talks the saim as you, she sed, but he plays jest the saim. He says he is willing to maik the sacri-fice so long as the rest of us enjoy it. I offen think the deer boy cud win a good deal moar than he does, sed Missus Bacon, but he doesent cair for munny.

I always git nervous wen my husband is in a gaim, sed Ma. he keeps hurrying us gurls up. Wen we want to talk about shopping or shows between deels he acts nervous, and wen we show eech other our hands befoae we bet he laffs.

You know how it is, old sport, sed Pa to Mister Bacon of Macon.

Then Mister Bacon winked at Pa and sed, I think wimmen play better poker than men.

After thay was gone Ma sed isent Mister Bacon a fine man?

Cousin Willie's Courtship — By Opper

OH, SHERIFF, I'M SO GLAD YOU CAME. I WANT YOU TO THROW THE MEDICINE BALL WITH ME. YOU KNOW I'M REDUCING.
WE'LL THROW IT FORTY TIMES THIS WAY—
NOW WE'LL THROW IT SEVENTY TIMES THIS WAY!
OH, IT'S TOO BAD YOU MISSED IT!
MORNING, MRS. JONES
OH, MR. WILLIE WON'T YOU THROW THE MEDICINE BALL WITH ME? THE SHERIFF HAS GOT TO GO.
HA, HA! HE GOT IT ALL RIGHT!
F. Opper

Love-Testing Machine Would Save Us All a Lot of Misery

By Dorothy Dix.

THE late Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard University, invented a machine so delicate that by registering the pulsations of the blood in some subtle way it can tell whether an individual is lying or speaking the truth.

If some famous scientist wants to render a deathless service to mankind he will devote his talents to inventing some instrument that will enable us to tell whether we are really in love or whether we just think we are in love.

That would do more to allay human misery than any other one thing on earth, for the greatest danger that menaces our peace and happiness is the likelihood of thinking ourselves in love when we are not—of mistaking a passing fancy for a permanent passion, a hectic flush for the devouring fever of never-ending devotion, and of marrying under that illusion and finding out when it is forever too late that we had made a fatally false diagnosis of our feelings.

This mistake is most natural. It is the inevitable result of our education, for from the time we are old enough to understand anything we are taught, directly or indirectly, that to love and be loved is the main business of life.

Every novel we read has love for its theme. Every play depicts some phase of the tender passion. We glorify weddings, and a halo of romance hangs about even the most commonplace couple if they are betrothed.

Now we all start out in youth with an excess of emotion, and a superfluity of imagination and romance, and backed up by all this teaching about the beauty of love, it dooms us to make errors that only too often end in the shipwreck of our lives.

We are in love with love and we go about, like Mr. Carnegie with his libraries, seeking somebody whom we can endow with our affections.

In every woman, no matter how unsuitable as to age, social position, or character, a youth sees the possible She. In every man, no matter how ineligible a girl beholds the possible He.

All of this is very exciting, but it is also very misleading and dangerous, and it is no wonder that young people so often make the mistake of fancying that they are in love when they are not. If you will hold your finger on your pulse, and imagine you have a fever, it doesn't take long to work yourself up to a high temperature.

It's the same way with the heart. Any man and woman who keep their attention centered on their emotions, and who are always on the watch tower looking out for an affinity will see it in the first person that heaves in sight.

They delude themselves into thinking they are in love, but it is no more the real thing than a pack thread is a steel cable.

The elasticity and adaptability of the youthful heart is both amusing and pathetic. There is nothing 'n petticoats between the cradle and the grave that a boy cannot imagine himself in love with if given half a chance.

One young fellow, whose guardian angel must work overtime protecting him, has confided to me a succession of only loves, that comprise his school mistress, his landlady's daughter, a bespectacled blue stocking who lecturon Ibsen, a chorus girl, a business girl, an athletic girl who can walk twenty miles without resting, and a fluffy little fairy who is all lace and ribbons and who never stirs out of her rocking chair. And this affectionate youth's name is Mr. Legion. And the real woman is yet to come along.

Nor is it a whit different with women. Any girl with a head full of novels can fancy herself sufficiently in love with a good-looking chauffeur to elope with him, or a drunkard to marry him to reform him, or a youth who is making five dollars a week to starve with him. And sometimes she does marry him before she finds out that it was her imagination that was touched and not her heart. That's the pity of it.

The trouble with these fancies is that they do not last. They are only a momentary illusion of the senses, a passing attraction that amounts to no more than one's appetite one day for fish and another for fowl, and the tragedy of life comes in there being no way of telling whether this desire is ephemeral or an eternal need.

Propinquity and environment are the two demons that have caused more mistakes to be made in love than anything else in the world. It is so terribly easy to imagine yourself in love with anybody not positively repulsive with whom you are thrown into intimate association.

It is almost impossible to keep from thinking that you are in love with anyone with whom you sit out a dance on a moonlight night while you listen to the music sob and sigh in the distance, but your feelings in such cases are no reliable guarantee of the state of your heart. You are simply slopping over with sentiment, and it expends itself on the person nearest to you.

And we are at the mercy of these vagrant emotions, for science, that has weighed the earth and measured the distance to the stars, has not been able to even guess at the way of a man with a maid, whether we shall love, or hate, six months from now the one we adore at the present moment, nor whether the touch of a hand that thrills us to the core of our being today we shall shake off tomorrow.

If there was only some way by which we could infallibly test our affections and tell whether we are in love for keeps or just in love protem, we should all be happy though married, for divorce is only the answer of those who have guessed wrong.

But there isn't. Not the wisest of us knows when Cupid means business and when he is just playing tricks upon us.

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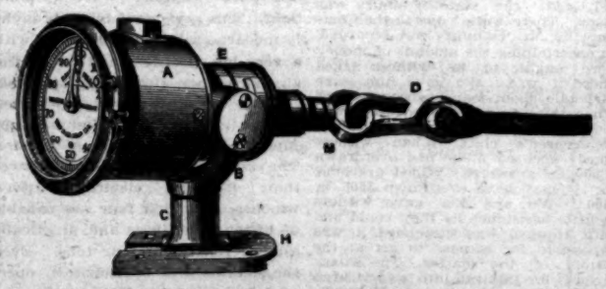

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3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
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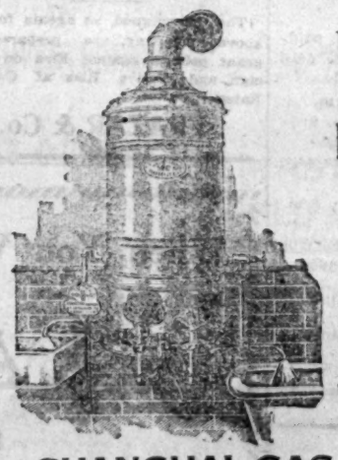

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 12, 1917.

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	Tls.
Mex. Dollars, Market rate	71.75
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1825
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/7½=Tls.	5.51
Exch. @ 71.8=Mex. $	7.68
Peking Bar	375
Native Interest	03

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Bar Silver	37⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅞
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-7⅝
London	Demand	3-7⅜
India (nominal)	T.T.	265¼
Paris	T.T.	507
Paris	Demand	507½
New York	T.T.	86¾
New York	Demand	86⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	58¾
Batavia	T.T.	211½

Banks Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-9 1/16
London..nominal 4 m-s. Docy.	3-9⅛
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-9⅛
London..nominal 6 m-s. Docy.	3-9⅜
Paris .....nominal 4 m-s.	523
New York....nominal 4 m-s.	89⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

£1=Hk. Tls.		4.97
Hk. Tls. 1=Francs		5.59
" " 1=Marks		†4.57
Gold	$1=Hk. Tls.	1.05
Hk. Tls. 1=Yen		1.37
" " 1=Rupees		3.02
" " 1=Rouble		3.44
" " 1=Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, February 12, 1917.

Official

S. M. C. 6% Debs, 1916 Tls. 90.00
Chemors Tls. 1.50
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 11.00
Tebongs Tls. 20.50
Ulobri Tls. 2.10

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, February 12, 1917.

Direct

Consolidateds Tls. 3.25 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 9.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very firm.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 8:—

Spot: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2½d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 2d. to 3s. 2½d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

London, February 10.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 3s. 4¼d. to 3s. 4½d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 4¼d. to 3s. 4¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Firm.

Last Quotation, London, Feb. 9:—

Spot: 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. paid.

April to June: 3s. 4¼d. to 3s. 4¾d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Very firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

	s. d.
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet	3 2
Spot price standard quality First Crepe	3 2

Market firm, tendency upwards,

Free on board May/October.. 2 7

Business has been done.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, February 9.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	138	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	145	10	0
Leal L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	19	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	31	0
Muntz Mental, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) .. Nominal.		16¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	200	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	52	5	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	200	10	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, February 9.—Today's rate, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account £ 51⅝

Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 27.80

T.T. on London at New York G. $ 4.76½

Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 37⅝d.

Bank of England Rate of Discount 5½%

Market rate of Discount .. 5 1/16%

Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F... 21.45d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 8.20d.

Cotton; Mid American Spot. 10.56d.

Plantation Rubber February 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. paid.

Indian Tea ..... 14½d.

Ceylon Tea ..... 14¾d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
16 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

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CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

'PHONE 4757

JAPAN NOW EXPORTS SURPLUS CHEMICALS

Industry There Is Turning Out Products in Excess Of Home Demand

The strides made in the chemical industries in Japan since the war began are so remarkable that some of the chemical products are now in excess of the home demand, while others, though not greatly in excess now, are expected to be come big export items in view of their prospective increase in production.

The Department of Argculture and Commerce, adopted in the early stages of war a policy of absolutely prohibiting the export of chemical drugs, but later changed the policy and allowed the export of some of the drugs, the production which is more than sufficient for home demand and can be sold in foreign markets with profit. In the latter half of the past year a considerable quantity of chemical drugs has been exported and the amount is still increasing. The principal drugs for export are yellow phosphorus hydrochlorate of potassium, caustic soda, chlorate of potassium. Of these hydrochlorate of potassium was turned over by only three companies, but now it is produced in 34 places, the annual production amounting to 3,500 tons. The production is now far in excess of home demand. The price has now somewhat fallen to about 100 yen. This price, however, is about five times as high as the pre-war mark. At this fair price, it is briskly in demand in Russia and China, and the Government is taking steps to promote the export.

The Government, however, is still prohibiting the export of dye-stuffs, in spite of the fact that the production is a little in excess of home demand. The reason for this seems to be that the home made dyes are still inferior in quality, and such a supply of inferior goods would hurt Japan's reputation. The Government is also prohibiting the export of caustic soda for the present because the export would result in raising the price in the home market and would do harm to various industries. But the Government is inclined to allow its export within certain limitaton.

It may be remarked, by the way, that no imported drugs will be allowed to be re-exported, except those whose import is carried on without interruption.

TRADE BRIEFS

Oil will be used as fuel on the locomotives of the Northern Railway in Costa Rica It will be supplied by an American corporation from interruption.

India's indigo acreage for 1916-17 is estimated at 625,900 acres, 142 per cent more than was sown last year.

Ploughs are needed in Italy. There is at present an exceptional opportunity to introduce American agricultural implements in the country.

A new steamship line will be started between Portugal and Brazil. Eight vessels taken over from German owners by Portugal will operate in the service.

Spanish dealers have asked about American agricultural machinery, motor trucks and touring cars.

Plans for the establishment of an electric lighting system in the city of Kaying, China, are being discussed. The plant will have a capacity of 3,000 lamps.

Sierra Leone's exports of palm oil in 1915 amounted to 481,576 gallons, valued at $225,101. Most of this went to the United Kingdom.

American wall paper is popular in Scotland.

A sulphite pulp mill, capable of putting out 30,000 tons a year, is being built at Karihaara, Finland.

Oak staves are in demand in Spain.

Corks, penknives, leather goods, pens, watches, kid gloves and optical and opera glasses are wanted in Siberia.

The installation of a motor generator set for charging storage batteries in San Jose, Costa Rica, may open a new field for American electric automobiles.

Steamer service has been started between San Juan and Santo Domingo and Hayti. One American vessel, the Marina, is operating in the new service.

There is a market in Spain for mechanical toys and novelties.

Cordage is needed in the British West Indies.

Petroleum can be extracted from shale in the Green River formation of north-western Colorado by subjecting the shale to destructive distillation. It is estimated that the beds will yield twenty billion barrels of crude oil.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 275
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$257½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	108s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 87
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 158½
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 116
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$126 Sa.
Green Island	$11.65 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 20½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16
Liewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 12 S.
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¾
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1½ Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 15½
Cheng	Tls. 2.95 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7⅛
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10
Permata	Tls. 4½
Repah	Tls. 1.20
Samagagas	Tls. 1.07½
Seekee	Tls. 7½
Semambu	Tls. 1.60
Senawang	Tls. 15½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11 Sa.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 Sa.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1
Tebong	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Snanghai Gas	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for February 11 was 93 tons."

Hearing of Fraud Charge Against F. J. Howard Opens

The case against F. J. Howard, formerly secretary and general manager of the Central Garage Co., Ltd., was heard in the British Supreme Court yesterday before Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, and a jury.

Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, with Mr. S. H. McKean, appeared to prosecute and Mr. F. Ellis defended.

The following jury was impanelled: Messrs. P. Crighton, A. J. P. Heard, H. Queich, N. Smith and C. May.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of having between January and June, 1916, he then being Secretary and General Manager of a certain public company, to wit, the Central Garage Co., Ltd., fraudulently applied for his own use the sum of $5292.60, the property of the company, such sum being over and above the monthly salary and commission credited to him.

Mr. Mossop outlined the case for the prosecution before calling his witnesses. The directors, he said, appeared to have left a good deal in the hands of accused who had entire charge of the management of the company's affairs.

After going over the story told in the Lower Court, Mr. Mossop said that Mr. White, one of the directors—who would be called—had no idea that Howard was taking anything out of the company's cash on account of commission. At the end of December the overdraft was $3407 and the cashier would tell them that there was less than $200 in cash, not sufficient to pay the wages. He accordingly went to Howard and asked him how he was to pay the wages. Howard told him to use certain money of charity concerts and about $1140 of that money was used. Later again when the company could not pay certain debts the cashier was again told to apply and did apply certain money of charity concerts. Afterwards of course this money was returned to those to whom it belonged. But from that they would see Howard knew at different times that the company was short of money. After Mr. Matthews was called in it soon appeared that there ought to be a considerable amount of money in the safe and, Howard being questioned on the matter, he admitted having taken between $500 and $600. Later he said he had taken $2,300 but subsequently it turned out to be a considerably larger sum.

Formal evidence was then given by Mr. G. P. Byrne, Deputy Registrar of Companies, and D. S. Hemingway.

The cashier, examined by Mr. Mossop, reiterated his statement in the Lower Court. He paid accused's private accounts from the company's money and did not enter this in the company's books. They were kept separate. Witness made out a monthly statement of the amounts paid for Howard. These were made up from the chits and compradore orders signed which were returned to Howard at the end of each month. At the end of December, 1915, when accused's overdraft was $3,407, the company's cash should have been just over $2,000 and witness, on Howard's instructions, used money he had from the sale of sweets and programs at charity concerts at the Lyceum Theater. In that money, kept separate from the company's, he had between $1,500 and $1,600 and he borrowed $1,140 from it. It was repaid at the end of January, included in a compradore order for over $2,600 to Mr. Deeks, who was looking after the entertainment finances. In January of this year witness made up several statements, one of which was signed, in his presence, by accused. In April, 1916, there was another concert and $850 was borrowed from that money and paid into the bank and $300 was paid out of it to a Chinese. That was done under Howard's instructions because there was no cash in hand. The $850 was paid in to meet a cheque in favor of the Asiatic Petroleum Company. That was squared in May and June.

Cross-examined—Accused never told him to put the amount paid out for him in the company's books. It was to be kept separate. Witness understood quite well he was the company's servant, not accused's. Howard was general manager and responsible for the cash. The directors never told him what to do. It never occurred to witness he was doing wrong. He had only to follow Howard's instructions. He never told the directors about paying chits for Howard over his salary and commission. Once in 1915, when Howard was in Japan, Mr. Hanbury, one of the directors, came to see the books. That was the only occasion on which they were looked at by any directors. Howard never had any benefit from the concert money in any way. Mr. Matthews did tell witness the books were kept very badly and not kept up to date.

Zia Yah-cheong, who followed the previous witness as cashier in May last, cross-examined by Mr. Ellis, said he gave accused a statement, similar to that given by the previous witness, monthly. It was not correct to say he did not do so. He did not enter Howard's private account in the cash book. There were not, to his knowledge, many mistakes in the books. Howard did not tell him to enter the balance of his private account in the Company's cash book.

Mr. W. A. White, one of the directors of the Company since August, 1915, recognised the minute by which Howard was appointed Secretary and General Manager at a salary of Tls. 300 and a commission of one-third of the profits after certain deductions. Witness did not know Howard was drawing against his commission. The directors had never authorised him to do so. Nor had they authorised him to overdraw to make payments against private accounts. When they heard of it from Mr. Matthews they suspended him so that the auditors could have sole charge of the books.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—The other directors of the Company in August, 1915, were Mr. Hanbury and the compradore of Noel, Murray's. Witness when he joined the board did not acquaint himself with its financial condition and he did not know how it was doing. Several informal meetings were held and they thought things were going on all right. The matter of Howard's commission was never, to his knowledge, discussed. He did not know of any understanding with one of the directors that Howard could draw against his commission.

At a recent meeting of shareholders, Mr. Hanbury said he had granted Howard permission on one occasion to draw a small amount. Howard was continually in their office telling them how things were going. They made no attempt to check these reports. Witness knew in April last that the books were behind. He was told by the auditors. As far as he knew there was no attempt to hide anything from the directors. Witness did not know of any steps accused took to meet the directors beyond the sale by accused of his houseboat which fetched about Tls. 1,200 and was given to Mr. Hanbury. Witness did not know of any proposals made. Tls. 3,000 to Tls. 4,000 was far too big a sum at which to estimate the profits: from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,500 would be his estimate. The directors considered that matter with the auditors. That profit did not include the sale of cars. At the end of 1916 there were no profits on that side of the business.

Re-examined—He considered the directors were misled by accused as to the profits on the sale of cars. As a matter of fact the Company made no profit in 1915 or 1916. Howard's indebtedness, after paying out the houseboat money would be about Tls. 10,000, including his commissions.

If the Company had that money they would be in a much better position but he could not say whether there would be a profit.

Mr. F. N. Matthews, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, said the cash book was in a disgraceful condition. The figures were very wrong on many occasions. Nobody could have told how the cash stood, or anything else, from the books. Items were entered twice, items were omitted, no records of cars bought and sold: the state of affairs was chaos. There were loans to the Company by Mr. Hanbury not recorded. On ascertaining the amount of money there ought to be witness asked where it was. Wu gave him some fairy tale about loans to contractors. When the safe was opened there was about $50 or $70 in money and a pile of accused's chits. When witness asked accused if he had overdrawn $7,000 he answered: "Good gracious, no; I may have overdrawn $500 or $600." Wu and Zia gave witness as little assistance as they could and until Howard was suspended it was impossible for witness to get at the bottom of the matter. The salary account for 1916 ran into a very large sum. Witness made out Howard's indebtedness to be about Tls. 13,000. The paid up capital of the Company was approximately Tls. 35,000.

Cross-examined—Howard was asked to stay about January 10 or 11. Witness was very strongly of opinion the statement of Howard's indebtedness was correct.

This concluded the case for the Crown.

Mr. Ellis said as he only proposed calling accused he would follow the proper procedure and call him at once.

Frederic John Howard said he first became associated with the Central Garage in November, 1914, as acting secretary. He was only expected to devote half his time to that work. His salary then was Tls. 150. There were two foreign mechanics. In May, 1915, witness was appointed secretary and general manager as from July 1. He was to receive Tls. 300 monthly and a third of the profits after provision for bad debts and depreciation.

After the board meeting witness had a talk with Messrs. Hanbury and Ramsay and told them as he could not possibly live on Tls. 300 monthly he would have to draw monthly on his commission. They agreed to that and it was brought out in a draft agreement. No amount was fixed. He should not have accepted the appointment if that had not been agreed to. Witness never asked for leave to draw any particular amount. From the very beginning he understood he could draw.

Witness was present at the shareholders' meeting recently. Mr. Hanbury did not then refer to any amount or any particular occasion. In 1915 the business of the company was increasing. He took over the Overland agency and sold these cars at a good profit. For 1916 witness estimated the profits of the company should be in the neighborhood of Tls. 50,000. His share of the profits would be about Tls. 1,250 per month.

Howard was afterwards submitted to a searching cross-examination on these statements, the Judge joining in and questioning him at length, with a view to securing some explanation regarding the heavy nature of his expenses. The case was then adjourned until today.

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WE WILL SELL
Municipal Debentures.
Land Investment Debentures.
Consolidateds.
Anglo-Javas.
Kroewoeks.

HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

FURNISHED, 5 rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms, kitchen and pantry, large verandah and garden.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Tls. 14,000 modern five roomed house, kitchen and pantry tiled and completely furnished. Bathrooms contain porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets. House is in first class condition and in attractive surroundings.

Tls. 25,000 modern 9-roomed house on Route Vallon, hot water, kitchen and pantry tiled and completely furnished, perfect bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, medicine chests, and clothes closets. Bedrooms face south, light, cheerful, with built-in closets. Garden, tennis. Part cash and part on time, if desired.

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38 Kiangse Rd. Tel. 60.

Shipping Bulletins

The motor ship Glenamoy, belonging to the Glen Line, recently completed a very satisfactory trial trip from Glasgow around the North of Scotland, during which some extremely bad weather was experienced.

The vessel is probably the biggest fitted with internal combustion engines now in service as a cargo-carrying boat. She is 435 feet in length, has a beam of 57 feet 7 inches and a depth of 27 feet 2 inches; the gross tonnage is 5,500, while the cargo-carrying capacity is about 10,300 tons, besides which about 900 tons of oil fuel can be carried. The speed at sea probably will average between 10½ and 11 knots, although well over 12 knots has been attained when running light. This new vessel is a thoroughly modern craft and is provided with a very big electric plant, as all the auxiliaries are electrically operated.

There is only a small boiler used for heating the cabins and for supplying a steam jet in case of fire. The auxiliaries include no fewer than nineteen electrically-driven winches, of which four are capable of lifting seven tons and practically all the remainder four tons. Even the steering gear is electrically operated and is of the Hele Shaw type, while the cooking in the galley is carried out by electricity. There is a large refrigerating plant on board and a refrigeration space for about 700 tons, this being one of the first motor ships to have such an equipment. The Glenamoy is to trade to China and Japan and will take on at Singapore on the home voyage sufficient oil fuel to carry her back to England and then out to Singapore once more.

RUSSIANS STAND FIRM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: German troops, dressed in white overalls, penetrated our trenches northward of Stanislavov, but were driven out.

We have sunk three schooners, laden with corn, off the coast of Anatolia.

A German official communique reports: We repulsed and are pursuing the Russians, northward of Narocz Lake and south-eastward of Zloczov.

A French thrust, north-west of Monastir and a British attack, south-west of Lake Doiran, failed.

RAID GERMAN DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 10.—The Admiralty announces that some naval aeroplanes attacked the aerodrome at Ghistelles, on Friday and a large number of the bombs dropped reached their objective. All the machines returned safely.

Amsterdam, February 10.—The Telegraaf states that an air-squadron attacked Zeebrugge, yesterday evening.

SETTLE COTTON DISPUTE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 11.—The Lancashire cotton spinners have accepted the offer made by the employers of an advance of 10% on list rates, which means an average advance in wages of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. in the pound.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. E. Anton Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal ities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserves	$ 10,000.06
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places n Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...	U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
	U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up).	Yen 15,000,000
Reserves	Yen 1,470,000
Deposits	Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on February 6, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	90-1.20
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	30-35
Pheasant	„	55-60
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	13-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Woodcock	„	45-50
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.20-2.60
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$1.95
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Feb 9		Austral		Am.		SHW
Feb 11	Hongkong	Atsuta maru	1747	Jap.	N. Y. K	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Feb 9		Bayard	1006	Nor.	Robert	D. 16.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Feb 2	Japan	City of Vienna	4462	Br.	M. B. Co.	PWK
Feb 10	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Feb 11	Hongkong	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	U8A
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 12	Hongkong	Glenturret	4096	Br.	Glen Line	YTPDW
Feb 11	Dalny	George	777	Rus.	M B K.	MBKW
Jan 6	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYB
Jan 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYB
Feb 10	Hongkong	Irene	838	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDD
Jan 18		Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YTPD
Feb 6	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.	Int. D.
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidan	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Feb 5	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 31	Hongkong	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Dec 61	Ichang	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Feb 9		Stauhun	491	Chi.	S. S. N. Co.	KNA
Jan 15	Hankow	S. V. Langkats	2294	D.	A. P. Co.	
Feb 3		Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KND
Feb 10	Chefoo	Tejamon	4504	Br.	B. & S.	YTPD
Feb 9	Hankow	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 11	Hankow	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Feb 11	Chinwangtao	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E. Co	
Feb 5	Hongkong	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
		Yusang	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 13th, 14th and 15th

"Two Little Vagabonds"

The film version of the immortal melodrama by the famous French Author, Pierre Decourcelle, adapted by Geo. R. Sims and Arthur Shirley.

In Two Episodes of Four Parts each. Tonight showing the second and last episode, entitled: **"Fanfan and Claudinet"**

Pathe's American and French Gazettes
depicting latest events of interest

"All Wrong" A highly amusing Comedy

In order to give those who have not seen the first episode (four parts) of "Two Little Vagabonds" an opportunity to see and appreciate the wonderful film, it will be screened again tonight at **8.15.** The second and final episode (four parts) will be shown during the usual performance commencing at 9.15 p.m.

"Lillian's Atonement"
Commencing Friday, Feb. 16th

Dramatic Production in Five Parts, featuring
LILLIAN VIGGINS

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT
The First Two Episodes
OF THE
"ADVENTURES OF TERENCE O ROURKE"
Four Parts
AND
FOUR NEW COMEDIES

Showing Friday, 16th
"THE VICTORIA CROSS"
The Most Patriotic Film Ever Presented

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th February.

"MASTER KEY"
Third Episode. Two Parts.
These two parts contain very thrilling incidents of this most wonderful Detective Story Picture.

ALSO SHOWING:
One Double-Reel Charlie Chaplin-Comedy, and two other very interesting Comedies.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 13	4 00	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	10.00*	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	6 30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
9	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
23	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 13	4 00	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
13	2.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 14	D.L.	Moji and Kobe	Katiang	Br.	J. M. & Co
15	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	6.00*	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
16	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rs.	R. V. F.
17	6 00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
19	6 30*	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	s. [illegible]*	Moji, Kobe	Ilsetsin maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 13	3 0	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
14	D.L.	H'kong, Straits and Calcutta	Kutiang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	..	London	Tsurnga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
25	noon	London etc.	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2		Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line
4	..	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 3	3 3	Ningpo	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
13	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
15	noon	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
14	[illegible]	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
13	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
25	12 30	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
2	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shinking	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 13	2.30	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
14	10 00	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	4 3	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
16	10 0	*Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
16.3	0*	Vladivostock	Pluto	Rus.	R. V. F

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 3	D.L.	Wuhu & Swatow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
13	M.N.	do	Tsinan	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
13	M.N.	do	Liuyi	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	M.N.	do	Tohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
6	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	B. & S.
14	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
19	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
19	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. M.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2864	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
1	Ningpo	Hsin Ning-hao	215	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
11	Dairy	George	777	Rus.	M. B. K.	MBKW
1	Hongkong	Chungking	1131	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
11	Hankow	Tseangtan	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.	CKPW
1	Hongkong	Atsuta maru	797	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKB
11	Chinwangtao	Toosan	941	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
12	Chinwangtao	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
12	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap	S. M. R	SMRW
11	Japan	Venezuela	5000	Am.	M.S.S. Co.	CMCW
12	Swatow	Ningpo	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
12	Swatow	Hoihow	696	Br.	B. & S	WTW
14	Hongkong	Shantung	280	Br.	B. & S	WTW
12	Hankow	Lueiyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
12	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
12	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
12	Hankow	Javary				
12	Hankow	Nganking	1719	Br	B. & S	CNW
12	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
11	Hongkong	Kutsang	1238	Br.	I. M. & Co.	SHW
12		Jinji maru	997	Jap.	Suzuki	
12	Hankow	Tatung	1881	Br	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 12	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.
1	Ningpo via Wenchow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	1855	Br.	B. & S.
11	Wakamatsu	Shinon	1104	Br.	Furukawa
1	Yangtsze etc.	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K
11	Japan	Iyo maru	809	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S. M. R.
11		Rokkosan maru	1345	Jap.	M. B. K.
11	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	Dairy	Bansigen maru	886	Jap	Suzuki
12	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S
12	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshai	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B-B	Jan 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Fewel
K-D	Nov 4	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
O D	Dec 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	189	Chadwick
P-D 3	Feb. 11	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350			Loftin
	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243			King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. Suiwo, 2,671 tons, Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, the 13th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, Feb. 13 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Luenyi, Captain Frazier will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Ngankin, Captain Newcomb will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, February 15 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow Captain Harris will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Venezuela, 14,000 tons, Captain H. Thompson, will be despatched from the China Merchants Central Wharf on Tuesday, February 13 noon. For further information apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd. Agents, 5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Tel. No. 778.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and CANTON.—The Str. Hankong, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Shantung, Captain Meathrel will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday the 15th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freigh Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow Captain Ritchie will leave on Friday, the 16th inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephones No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, Feb. 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or passage apply to American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru Capt. Ota, will leave on Friday, February 16. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien, and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombia"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83 Szechuen Road

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on February 15.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow left Hongkong for Ningpo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The silk which left Shanghai on January 13, by the R.M.S. Empress of Japan arrived at New York on February 6.

The water mark at Hankow on the 9th instant was 0' 9", at Klaukiang on the following day 1' 5½", and at Wuhu on the 11th instant was 3' 0".

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu is appointed to sail from Hongkong today, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 p.m. on Thursday, February 15. She will be despatched as above on Friday, February 16, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Nanking:—Mr. C. B. Tweedy. For Wuhu:—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lester and 2 children. For Hankow:—Mr. A. Peterson and C. M. Ret.

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OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
1917		1917	
MONTEAGLE	13 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.	12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA...	9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE	27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA	14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.	7 July
MONTEAGLE	18 April	EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	21 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "KOREA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	Feb. 16	1917
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar. 1	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 9	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	" 23	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April 5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APRIL 14. JUNE 26.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 13
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 25
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	Mar. 4

CARGO SERVICE TO LONDON

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	Feb. 9, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Feb. 13
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 17
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 27

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. K. Miyasawa,	Feb. 15, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 22, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Capt. N. Teranaka,	Feb. 15, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Feb. 25, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, "
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Apr. 17, "

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Mues	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	4. B. s.	Mail 102 B. s.
2088	830	2000	0	dep. Peking arr.	2204	1930	1020
2345	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	294		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—		1705	1950
735	1150	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—		1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—		1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—		1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—		1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—		808	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—		:	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—		756	1812
1089	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—		601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—		349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—		339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—		120	1032
1846	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—		2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—		:	0.
600	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—		2329	2057
1156	853	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—		1958	1442
1206	910	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—		1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—		1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—		1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
.	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .		1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .		1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .		755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130d.	Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1458	2232a.	Tsiningchow d.	524	1125	1858	628	1219	1908a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest pos ible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SMUGGLING EPIDEMIC ALONG DUTCH BORDER

8,200 Convictions Within Three Months; Stricter Measures To Be Enforced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 11.—There have been 8,200 convictions for smuggling during the last three months. Stricter measures to guard the frontier are about to be introduced.

MILNER ESTIMATES 200 SUBMARINES AT WORK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 10.—Lord Milner, interviewed in Petrograd, estimated the German submarines to total two hundred.

London, February 10.—Mr. E. G. Pretyman, Under Secretary of the Admiralty, speaking at Chelmsford, said that there was not the slightest doubt in the mind of the Admiralty that the present submarine onslaught would be defeated, like the previous one.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNORS

Reuter's Service

London, February 10.—The Rt. Hon. Sir William Ellison-Macartney, Governor of Tasmania, has been appointed Governor of Western Australia. Mr. F. A. Newdegate, Unionist M. P. for Tamworth, becomes Governor of Tasmania.

PLOTS IN RUSSIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, February 11.—Official: Eleven members of the Workmen's Group of the Central Military and Industrial Committee, Petrograd, have been arrested and charged with fomenting labor troubles aimed ultimately at transforming Russia into a Socialist Republic.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4886

Bolt From Ymuiden Made By The V-69

German Tugboat Slips In Secretly With Reserves To Fill Out Crew

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ymuiden, February 11.—A German tugboat, which arrived unnoticed, apparently brought sailors to replenish the crew of the German torpedo-boat V-69.

The V-69 sailed this evening, assisted by the German tug and escorted by Dutch warships, in Dutch territorial waters. She steamed away southwards.

CLOSE DUTCH FACTORIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 10.—Owing to the coal-shortage, two hundred factories have closed down, or are running on short-time and the streets in many of the smaller towns are without lights.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Want £550,000,000 More British Credit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will ask the House of Commons for a vote of credit of £550,000,000, on Monday, making the total £4,082,000,000.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails to the C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 1.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawe. Weather Report

11.—Sandstorm on the continent; the sun disk is so much vested that two large Sunspots are easily visible to the naked eye, during the afternoon. Fine weather but strong W.N.W. squalls.

12.—Atmospheric dust; the squalls have abated. The barometer rises. Fine weather.

Monday, February 12, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	66 5	76.84
" inches	3 .19	3 .9
Variation mm. for 24 h	-4.12	†4.48
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.82	† .38
Wind { Direction	SSW	S
Wind { Kilom per hour	29	16
Wind { Miles	12.4	3 8
Temperature { Cen	2.5	9.1
Temperature { Fah	27 5	5.8
Humidity .co	95	73
Nebulosity 5-10	1	3
Rainfall mm.	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

The Geographical and Topographical Society OF CHINA

3B PEKING ROAD

(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

Cut Flowers and Floral Arrangements

The Shanghai Flora

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 2710

EXTRACT of MALT with COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		9.20	9.00	12.40	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.06	8.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.58	11.04	4.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.55	12.03	14.10	17.43		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.21		12.11	1.34	15.15	19.31		2.13	
WUSIH .. { dep	1 3		12.21	13.42	15.52	19.41		2. 0	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.14		13.31	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16 47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.49	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.76	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.30	..	..	-	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15.	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry . dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG .. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.59	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG .. { dep.		9.05	9.52	13.09	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.48	13.58	16.56	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.51	13.40	16.58	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.45	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.29			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.52	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr.	11.26	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail			Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.K.R.	PEKING	dep. 8.35
S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10	P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL.....	arr. 11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL.....	dep. S. 12.00
T.P.R.	TSINANFU	arr. dep.	7.56 8.06	T.P.R.	TSINANFU	arr. 2.21 dep. 20.31
T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL.....	arr.	16.13	T.P.R.	PUKOW	arr. 13.00
P.K.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep. R. 14.20
P.K.R.	PEKING	arr.	19.50	S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr 21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	0 15		SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00	
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21 12		KIANGWAN	7.06	7.46	10.16	12.24	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21 20		WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8 10	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20 35	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18
Sunghiang ..... { arr			9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37	
Sunghiang ..... { dep.			9.13	10.53	12.10			15 28	17.47	
Kashai ..... dep.			10.03	11 5*	13 33			16.15	18.57	
Kashing ..... { arr.			10 25	12 26	14.06			16 38	19.30	
Kashing ..... { dep.		7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46		
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15			17.21		
Chang An ..... dep.		9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55		
Hangchow ..... { arr.		10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42		
Hangchow ..... { dep.		10.38	12 53	15 26	17.47			18.54		
Zah Kou ..... arr.		11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19. 0		

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow ..... { arr.					7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow ..... { dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14 40	16.36
Chang An ..... dep.					8.15	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.07
Yeh Zah ..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 3*	15.57	18.00
Kashing ..... { arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..... { dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai ..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunghiang ..... { arr.			9.08		10 54	12 59		16.03	17.46	
Sunghiang ..... { dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	8.35	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.48	14.05	14.55	17.22	18.33	
Shanghai South....arr.	8.53	10.13	10.55	11.13	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.50	
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17.31	18 41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. { arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. { dep	7 25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... { arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16 30	18.37
Hangchow..... { dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... { arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... { dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. { arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15 05	17.50	19 00
Ken Shang Mun. { dep.	8.00	10.23	13 05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

NOTIFICATION.

PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.

(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,
H. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.
12486

QUALITY SAFETY OPTICIAN SERVICE

Dr. O. D. RASMUSSEN
19 NANKING ROAD
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St. Valentine's Day

February 14th

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Veterinary Surgeon to the Italian Consulate General
CONSULTING HOURS
Daily From 11 to 12—1 to 2
FREE CONSULTATIONS
Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 12 a.m.
Rue Bourgeat No. 6. Tel. No. 1323
12727

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

THE Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel at 6 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, 21st February, 1917.

All Irishmen are invited to be present.

J. J. SHERIDAN,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
4 Foochow Road.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1917.

Preparedness!!!

We are now prepared to supply Fine Cashmere Socks in the following leading makes:

"Monarch"—Silk and Wool, 3 shades.
"Wolsey"—Pure Wool, perfect dye.
"Jason"—8 grades, all Wool.
"Interwoven"—America's best cashmere.

also

"Interwoven"—Best pure silk socks.
"Bestever"—Pure thread silk socks.
"Wiscose"—Art-spun silk socks.
"Morley"—Lisle Thread with clox.

New Stocks in all shades and sizes at

H. G. HILL & Co.'s
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

BILL SMITH

ITALY'S BEST VERMOUTH IS CINZANO

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARSONS MARTIN, Deceased

Cause No. 562. Special Proceeding No. 207. (Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Alexander Parsons Martin, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Alfred C. Davis, at Shanghai, China, or Charles L. Ogilvie, at Peking, China, Executors of the said estate, on or before August Sixth, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to either one of said Executors.

ALFRED C. DAVIS,
Executor,
China Investment Company,
13 Nanking Road.
Shanghai, China.

Charles L. Ogilvie,
Executor,
American Presbyterian Mission,
Peking, China.
Shanghai, China, February 6, 1917.
12650

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF JOSEPH LANGLEY, Deceased.

Cause No. 539 Special Testamentary Proceeding No. 197

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Langley, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to James B. Davies, at Shanghai, China, Administrator with the Will Annexed of the said estate, on or before July 30, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator with the Will Annexed.

JAMES B. DAVIES,
Administrator with the Will Annexed.
17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, China.
Shanghai, China, January 30, 1917.
12532

LOST

LOST one Delivery Order, number 4702, dated 11th Nov., 1915, calling for one chest Patna Opium, issued by David Sassoon & Co., Ld., on their Opium Godown, No. 23 The Bund. This Delivery Order has been lost and is hereby cancelled and the public are cautioned against negotiating same. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to the undersigned.

高寶之
KAO ZIA-TSE
c/o 新太古洋行
The China Navigation Coy., Ld.
12698

NOTICE

WE have this day severed our connections with Mr. H. Dalldorff.

Wm. KATZ & CO.
Shanghai, 12th February, 1917.
12718 F 14

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly.
12447

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways etc.

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IMPORTERS OF
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READY-MADE OVERCOATS
BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES
Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you intend to visit **CHUNGKING**
Make your headquarters at / Address your mail to } WIDLER & COMPANY
Chungking, West China.

ASK FOR
Claymore
RARE OLD
Scotch Whisky

As supplied to the House of Lords.

GREENLEES BROTHERS,
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
LONDON, GLASGOW AND ARGYLESHIRE.

Sole Agents: FREDERICK EZRA & CO.,
2a Kiukiang Road

Cheap Sale for one week only
KING SON & CO.
Astor House Hotel
(1st floor)

We have been established for many years in our business of selling Curios, Embroideries, Chinaware, Bamboo goods, Books, Magazines, Brassware, Engravings, Satins and Furs. We have now made from various provincial exhibitions a special and large selection of the highest quality goods suitable for furnishing and decorating libraries, bedrooms, &c.

The sale will open at the Astor House Hotel on February 15, and all goods will be offered at specially reduced rates for one week only.

Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to inspect our collection.
12707

CORPORATION SEALS
AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

$1-.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHNGAHAI.

"WITCH"
Carbolic Disinfecting Powder.
Plate Powder.
Soot Destroyer.

Made in British Columbia
If not obtainable at your Grocer, inquire from the Agent
THE CANADIAN IMPORT CO.
18 Chaoufoong Road,
Tel. 1797.

Just Arrived
FRESH
MAYROSE BUTTER
Shanghai General Store
No. 5 BROADWAY

FOR SALE

THE well-known, detached country residence, "The Ranch," No. 8 Siccawei Road, with 9 Mow of ground, lawn, conservatories, stables and garage.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. O. Mordhorst, or the undersigned brokers:

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Tel. 4240 7-8 French Bund.
12629

Reliable London Buying Agents

We can supply you very advantageously with all kinds of British manufactured goods:—

Soft goods, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Chemicals, Metal, Machinery, etc., etc.

We are keen buyers, and charge only 2½% commission.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES.

Write to:—
D. H. NEVSHEHIR & CO.
565 and 565a Mansion House Chambers,
11 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON.
N.B.—Only first-class firms need reply.

Russian Lady Dentist
20 Nanking Road

Miss Gauhman begs to announce the opening of her most up-to-date dental parlor, at 20 Nanking Road, where she will undertake all kinds of dental work. Reasonable terms and satisfaction guaranteed.

Time: 9 to 12—2 to 6.
12381

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MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED; a teacher for young children. Neutral position. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

LESSONS given by an efficient chemist, in practical qualitative and quantitative analysis of minerals and ores. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.
12720 F 14

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 53, THE CHINA PRESS.
12677 F 22

GERMAN lady desires to give lessons in German to ladies, gentlemen and children. Terms moderate. Please communicate with Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.
12659 F 12

FULLY-qualified Mandarin teacher is open to receive a few pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.
12606 F 18

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE to let at 17 Nanking Road. Apply to Frederick Ezra & Co., 2a Kiukiang Road.
12715 F 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc., Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

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12702

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